The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.....NO. 6190. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 24, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE SECRET ACCOUNTS.

SECOND SERIES.

Fictitious Accounts for Furniture and Repairs.

Warrants Signed by Hall and Connolly Under False Pretenses.

THE ACCOUNT OF ANDREW J. GARVEY.

The following accounts are copied verbatim from the Controller's books—the books entitled the "Register of Warrants" and the "Book of Vouchers." We print them precisely as they appear in those books, without making any attempt to arrange the dates in proper order. In four instances, it will be seen, the warrants were made out in the names of R. J. HENNESSY and T. C. CASHMAN. How much money these persons actually received out of the $126,578 07 nominally paid to them for *four days' work* they might be forced to testify under oath, but are probably not willing to inform us. We hope the reader will take the trouble to examine the following accounts, item by item, in order that he may form a fair judgment with regard to them.

We must once more explain that these are *County* accounts; and we repeat our statement that if the Controller can be made to produce the *City* accounts, still greater frauds will appear:—

1869. ANDREW J. GARVEY. 1869.

Date of Warrant.	Character of Work.	Date on Which Work was Supposed to be Done.	Amount Drawn.
July 3.—Paid for Plastering, Repairs, &c., in County Court-rooms and Offices from May 4 to Sept. 27, 1868			$13,089 25
July 3.—Paid for Repairs in Supreme Court-rooms, Dec. 1, 1868			691 19
July 3.—Paid for Plastering, Repairs, in County Court-rooms and Offices from Aug. 6 to Dec. 24, 1868			31,286 52
July 10.—Paid for Plastering, Repairs, &c., in County Court-rooms and Offices, March 16, Dec. 21 and 28, 1868			26,800 85
July 23.—Paid for Altering Sheriff's Office for Coroners, Dec. 4, 1868			4,780 02
July 26.—Paid for Repairs to County Court-rooms and Offices, Dec. 1 and 4, 1868			3,089 24
July 28.—Paid for Repairs to County Jail and Buildings, Nov. 21, 1868			41,752 94
July 28.—Paid for Repairs in Brown-stone Building, Nov. 21, 1868			31,375 70
Aug. 4.—Paid for Repairs to County Offices and Buildings, June 27, 1868			38,791 62
Sept. 7.—Paid for Repairs in County Civil Courts Aug. 24, 1868			41,695 10
Sept. 7.—Paid for Repairs in County Offices and Buildings, Warrant in name of R. J. Hennessy, Oct. 1, 1868			29,695 68
Sept. 7.—Paid for Repairs in County Offices and Buildings, Warrant in name of R. J. Hennessy, Oct. 15, 1868			30,709 58
Oct. 26.—Paid for Repairs in County Offices and Court-rooms, Warrant in name of T. C. Cashman, May 29, 1868			33,704 41
Nov. 17.—Paid for Repairs in County Offices and Court-rooms, Warrant in name of T. C. Cashman, Nov. 14, 1868			30,886 08
Nov. 23.—Paid for Repairs and Alterations in same, Oct. 24, 1868			50,024 45
Dec. 9.—Paid for Repairs and Alterations in same, Nov. 26, 1868			46,500 84
Dec. 17.—Paid for Repairs and Alterations in same, Nov. 28, 1868			43,630 24
Dec. 17.—Paid for Repairs and Alterations in same, Sept. 18, 1868			16,609 23
June 10.—Paid for Plastering, &c., in New Court-house, from Nov. 1, 1868, to Jan. 1, 1869			29,924 65
June 10.—Paid for Plastering, &c., in New Court-house, from Feb. 1, 1869, to May 15, 1869			30,988 50
Dec. 28.—Paid for Alterations and Repairs to County Buildings and Offices. Check in name of Filippo Donnarumma, indorsed Phillip F. Dunnay, A. J. Garvey, May 20, 1868			33,288 00
Dec. 31.—Paid for Alterations and Repairs to same, Check in name of Filippo Donnarumma, indorsed Filip Dunnin, A. J. Garvey, May 20, 1868			33,120 89
Jan. 11.—Paid for Repairs, &c., in Armories and Drill-rooms from Dec. 24, 1868, to Jan. 7, 1869			38,707 27
Jan. 19.—Paid for Repairs, in same to Jan 6, 1869			49,479 74
Feb. 13.—Paid for Repairs, in same from Feb. 1, 1869, to Feb. 7, 1869			41,809 93
April 26.—Paid for Repairs, in same April 7, 8, 9 and 10, 1869			38,859 00
May 12.—Paid for Repairs to Thirty-seventh and Sixty-ninth Regiment Armories, April 16, 1869			5,635 20
May 12.—Paid for Repairs to Seventh and Seventy-first Regiment Armories, April 16, 1869			7,128 75
June 8.—Paid for Repairs to Armories and Drill-rooms, Jan. 13, 1869			36,769 00
June 17.—Paid for Repairs to Armories and Drill-rooms, June 4, 1869			41,741 70
Sept. 17.—Paid for Repairs to Armories and Drill-rooms, June 6, 1869			18,099 30
Sept. 28.—Paid for Repairs to Armories and Drill-rooms, May 18, 1869			7,901 80
Sept. 28.—Paid for Repairs to Armories and Drill-rooms, June 16, 1869			15,816 00

1870. ANDREW J. GARVEY. 1870.

Jan. 10.—Paid for Alterations and Repairs in County Buildings and Offices, Dec. 23, 1868			$8,188 20
Jan. 10.—Paid for Alterations and Repairs in County Buildings and Offices, Dec. 28, 1868			9,493 74
April 6.—Paid for Alterations and Repairs in County Buildings and Offices, Nov. 7, 1869			24,578 86
April 6.—Paid for Alterations and Repairs in County Buildings and Offices, Nov. 16, 1869			24,891 05
April 6.—Paid for Alterations and Repairs in County Buildings and Offices, Nov. 19, 1869			20,655 39
April 8.—Paid for Alterations and Repairs in County Buildings and Offices, Nov. 23, 1869			25,931 68
April 8.—Paid for Alterations and Repairs in County Buildings and Offices, Nov. 27, 1869			28,264 80
April 8.—Paid for Alterations and Repairs in County Buildings and Offices, Nov. 29, 1869			20,461 98
May 4.—Paid for Plastering in Court-houses, Dec. 4, 1869			46,025 67
May 14.—Paid for Plastering and Mason-work in Same, Dec. 3, 1869			45,355 93
May 14.—Paid for Painting and Decorating in Same, Dec. 29, 1869			44,295 85
May 21.—Paid for Painting and Decorating in Same, Dec. 21, 1869			44,004 91
May 21.—Paid for Painting and Decorating in Same, Dec. 22, 1869			44,281 16
May 21.—Paid for Plastering and Mason-work in Same, Dec. 11, 1869			45,444 40
May 27.—Paid for Materials and Labor in Court-house, Dec. 24, 1869			40,870 45
May 28.—Paid for Materials and Labor in Court-house, Dec. 24, 1869			43,390 51
May 30.—Paid for Materials and Labor in Court-house, Dec. 24, 1869			40,895 84
June 8.—Paid for Materials and Labor in Court-house, Dec. 24, 1869			42,942 16
June 8.—Paid for Repairs and Materials in County Buildings and Offices, Nov. 20, 1869			41,399 66
June 8.—Paid for Repairs and Materials in County Buildings and Offices, Nov. 26, 1869			41,180 43
June 8.—Paid for Labor and Materials in Court-house, Dec. 16, 1869			41,503 49
June 8.—Paid for Labor and Materials in Court-house, Dec. 24, 1869			40,971 15
June 8.—Paid for Labor and Materials in Court-house, Dec. 24, 1869			40,659 43
June 8.—Paid for Labor and Materials in Court-house, Dec. 24, 1869			43,774 26
June 10.—Paid for Repairs in County Buildings and Offices, Nov. 20, 1869			41,909 50
June 10.—Paad for Repairs in County Buildings and Offices, Dec. 9, 1869			25,609 30
June 10.—Paid for Repairs in County Buildings and Offices, Dec. 21, 1869			41,160 35
June 13.—Paid for Repairs in County Buildings and Offices, Nov. 4, 1869			47,724 61
June 13.—Paid for Repairs in County Buildings and Offices, Dec. 20, 1869			45,102 77
June 17.—Paid for Repairs, Nov. 16, 1869			49,026 04
June 17.—Paid for Repairs, Nov. 1, 1869			45,097 67
June 20.—Paid for Repairs in Armories and Drill-rooms, Oct. 29, 1869			43,900 53
June 20.—Paid for Repairs in Armories and Drill-rooms, June 26, 1869			44,001 08
June 24.—Paid for Repairs in Armories and Drill-rooms, Dec. 23, 1869			43,338 76
June 24.—Paid for Repairs in Armories and Drill-rooms, Dec. 2, 1869			45,756 37
June 30.—Paid for Repairs in Armories and Drill-rooms, Nov. 23, 1869			44,905 99
June 30.—Paid for Repairs in Armories and Drill-rooms, Nov. 20, 1869			44,009 38
July 26.—Paid for Repairs in County Buildings, Dec. 28, 1869			43,869 53
July 26.—Paid for Repairs in County Buildings, Dec. 29, 1869			49,491 75
Aug. 5.—Paid for Repairs, &c., in Armories and Drill-rooms, Dec. 21, 1869			72,075 08
Aug. 9.—Paid for Repairs, &c., in County Buildings, Dec. 20, 1869			66,118 31
Aug. 12.—Paid for Repairs, &c., in County Buildings, Dec. 21, 1869			67,068 89
Aug. 14.—Paid for Repairs in Armories of 7th, 12th, 8th, 84th and 55th Regiments, Nov. 23, 1869			30,685 00
Aug. 22.—Paid for Repairs in Armories and Drill-rooms, Oct. 24, 1869			19,343 80
April 3.—Paid for Repairs in Armories of 4th, 6th, 71st, 79th and 23d Regiments to Dec. 1, 1869			39,250 00
April 3.—Paid for Repairs in Armories of 8th and 37th Regiments to Dec. 23, 1869			35,490 30
April 9.—Paid for Repairs in Armories of 11th, 2d, 9th, 6th, 69th and 5th Regiments to Nov. 27, 1869			39,426 12
April 16.—Paid for Repairs in Armories and Drill-rooms, Nov. 22, 1869			30,975 00
Grand total			$2,270,464 66

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The Irrepressible Conflict Between Gen. Pleasonton and Mr. Boutwell.

A Change in the Internal Revenue Bureau Resolved On.

Industry Among the Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

A Democratic Slander on the Kuklux Committee.

Movements of President Grant at Long Branch.

Domestic News from all Parts of the Country.

WASHINGTON.

Removal of Commissioner Pleasonton From the Revenue Bureau—Personal Movements—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—It is exceedingly probable that the change so long looked for in the Internal Revenue office will become an accomplished fact within the next few days by the removal of Gen. PLEASONTON. The President has long been of the determination to make a change in the head of that Bureau, but had hoped to have been spared the necessity of removing a man who had long enjoyed his friendship and confidence. But as Gen. PLEASONTON resolutely refuses to resign, and thus relieve the situation of all embarrassment, the President must either dispense with his Secretary or his Commissioner. Regarding the administration of the Internal Revenue office by Gen. PLEASONTON as a failure in several important respects, he has had no difficulty though much annoyance in reaching his determination. Final action has been delayed from a variety of causes, but those causes are now mostly removed. There are no indications, at present, as to who will succeed the present Commissioner, and it is thought that the position may be held open for some time with Deputy-Commissioner Douglas as Acting Commissioner. One of the unfortunate results of the situation of affairs between the Internal Revenue office and the Treasury has been the resignation of Mr. CRESSLAY, the chief of the Revenue Law division. He had achieved a high reputation in this difficult position, and his familiarity with the great range of decisions and interpretations in the intricate branch of Revenue law rendered his services well nigh indispensable. But he has felt it necessary to abandon his position, in view of the course affairs have taken.

PERSONAL.

Gov. COOKE and family will leave here tomorrow for Philadelphia, to attend, on Tuesday, the funeral of Mrs. JAY COOKE, who died suddenly on Friday, of disease of the heart. On Wednesday Gov. COOKE will be in New-York, accompanying Mrs. COOKE on her departure for Europe that day. The Governor will return here on Thursday. W. W. CURTIS, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Land Office, who has been absent for two months on a tour of inspection of the land offices in the West, returned on Saturday. During his absence he visited the offices throughout Nebraska, Dakota, Kansas, Colorado and Utah. Under Commissioner DRUMMOND's administration the clerical force of the office is now gaining on the accumulated work of the past five years. Ex-Senator HENDERSON, of Missouri, was among the arrivals here yesterday. Mr. SUMNER still remains here in spite of the statements which announce his being with the poet LONGFELLOW.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

INDIAN DELEGATIONS AT HOME.

A letter has been received from the agent of LITTLE RAVEN and other chiefs of the Indian delegation recently visiting the East, dated Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, July 5. He states they arrived home on the 25th of June, all well, and found everything quiet. The Indians were much pleased with the account the delegation gave of their treatment while in Washington and other cities which they visited. Two days after their return, JOHN SMITH, the Cheyenne interpreter, was stricken with apoplexy, and being unable to procure a physician for him, he died. They found all the Arapahoes there on their arrival, but most of them have since gone on a buffalo hunt. But MOURNING, with about forty lodges will remain. They have corn planted which promises a good yield. The agent started a school last Winter, which has been well conducted and largely attended during the Spring and Summer by the Arapahoe and Cheyenne children of both sexes, some of the larger Indians taking much interest in the proceedings. LONG WOLF, SCRAMBLING BEAR and another Kiowa Chief say the larger part of the Kiowas are encamped near the Antelope Hills and mean to be friendly, but the remainder of them, numbering perhaps one hundred lodges, have gone to the Staked Plains and joined the Comanches, where they are supplied with all they need by Mexican traders, including and getting in their trade arms, ammunition, whisky, &c. These Mexicans encourage and accompany the Indians on their raids in Texas, and at the time SATANTA made his last raid a party of Mexicans accompanied him, one of whom was killed by the Tonkaway's scouts in the employ of the military in Texas. Crops are looking well on the Washita, and many of the Indians are hard at work attending to them. Some little alarm is felt there about the Kiowas, the Indians thinking they might come in and steal their horses. About 500 Comanches are encamped on the Washita. They are determined to remain at peace. The Rappahannocks are encamped near Fort Cobb, and say they wish to remain at peace with the whites.

OWNERS' TRANSPORTATION.

Officers travelling under orders where the United States have no transportation, and where it is not practicable to use the transportation offices of the Quartermaster's Department: that is, where owners of wagons, stages, vessels, and other private or public means of travel, decline to accept the United States transportation orders, and collect their compensation from the Quartermaster's Department, claimed reimbursement of expenses in excess of mileage, and the question was referred by the Quartermaster's Department to the Second Controller of the Treasury, who gave the following decision:

The case presented, when independently reviewed, is a strong one in equity, but it is not a *casus omissus* in the legislation on the subject; for the Law of July 15, 1870, presupposes that an officer may travel under an order and not be furnished transportation by the Quartermaster's Department or on a conveyance belonging to or chartered by the United States. In that event the law declares that the officer "shall be allowed ten cents a mile, and no more, for such actually by him traveled under such order, distance to be calculated according to the nearest post routes, and no payment shall be made to any officer except by a paymaster of the army." This language is too explicit to permit any discretionary allowance for expenses exceeding the mileage. As a general rule, the actual expenses of travel are less than the mileage; but the officer would not think it just for the Government to demand a return of the paid excess. In the few instances where the expenses exceed the mileage, the law as it now stands provides no relief for the hardship which falls upon the officer.

THE KUKLUX COMMITTEE.

Examination of Witnesses Restrained—A Democratic Slander Rebuked.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Judge POLAND, who has been acting as Chairman of the Kuklux Investigating Committee, left here Friday night for his home in Vermont. The Committee is to discontinue its examinations in a few days, and take a recess till the full Committee meets again in September. This fact will serve to explain the sending of telegrams to several witnesses who had been summoned, excusing them from attendance, which some of the Democratic papers have worked up into a story of a "Radical trick," as they term it, to prevent the testimony of Democratic witnesses from being received.

To the Associated Press.

It has been stated that the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate has countermanded the subpœnas issued to certain witnesses summoned at the instance of the Democratic members of the Kuklux Committee, and informed them they need not appear. The truth of this publication is denied by the Republican members, who say that on July 1 Mr. HARDEMAN, of Georgia, was summoned, but declined to come hither on account of sickness. On the 11th inst., however, he sent word that he was ready to obey the summons; but it being then supposed by Judge POLAND, who was acting Chairman of the Committee, that a recess would be taken on the 15th of July, and there being a number of witnesses here to fill the intermediate time, he directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to notify Mr. HARDEMAN not to come. This was the only case of the kind. No other Democratic witness received similar notice. It is further stated, the leader of the Kuklux in Orange County, North Carolina, F. N. STRUDWICK, and the impeacher of Gov. HOLDEN, asked three several times for delay; finally he came to Washington and reported to the Sergeant-at-Arms, but the day previous to the time of his examination he left the city without leave or notice. He was again summoned but asked for further time, saying he was sick. He has not appeared before the Committee. W. L. SAUNDERS, the reputed State Chief of the Kuklux in North Carolina, was also summoned and asked for further time. PLATO DURHAM, alleged to be the Grand Chief of the Kuklux in Cleveland County, North Carolina, declined to come till after the 3d of August. H. W. GUYON, supposed to be connected with the Kuklux in Mecklenburg County, has asked to be excused on account of Court business. Mr. AVERY, of South Carolina, reported, and then left Washington. Gen. A. R. WRIGHT, of Georgia, was summoned on the 1st of July, but has not yet obeyed. Other witnesses, however, have promptly obeyed the summons, among them Col. CHERRY, of Athens, Ga., who is now here. Accounts from Raleigh, N. C., say there are already 100 indictments against members of the Kuklux in that State, and the number will probably be increased to 300 by the time specified for the term of the Circuit Court, to be presided over by Judge BOND.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Democratic Ratification Meeting in San Francisco—Extensive Fires.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—The Democrats are holding an immense ratification meeting. Judge SAWYER rendered a decision in the United States District Court today, in the case of KELLEY *vs.* MCGLYNN, on an application to reopen the question of the validity of the Broderick will case, holding that the Court had no power to grant the relief prayed for. A terrible fire occurred yesterday in Market-street, near Fremont-street, here, among the lumber and planing mills. The flames spread rapidly, being driven by a high wind. The principal losses are WHIPPLE's coal yards, $7,000; GARRITT's brass foundry, $20,000; DARRIGHI & Co., $20,000; B. H. FREEMAN, $10,000; JOHN MEILON, $7,000; Mechanics' Mills, $40,000. The total loss is $250,000; very small insurance. One hundred men are thrown out of employment by the fire. Fires doing immense damage are frequent in the Cascade Mountains.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, July 24—1 A. M.—The barometer has been quite high during Sunday, and the central area is moving eastward over Pennsylvania. A small area of low pressure continues in the eastern part of the Gulf, and the barometer is steadily falling throughout the Mississippi Valley and westward. The temperature remains low, especially in Virginia and Florida. North-westerly winds have prevailed on the South Atlantic coast, and now extend westward to the Mississippi. Clear and pleasant weather has been very generally reported from the lakes and Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic. Clear and threatening weather is advancing over Iowa and Arkansas.

PROBABILITIES.

Pleasant weather will probably continue on Monday on the lower lakes and Atlantic coast. Threatening weather with rain will probably advance into Illinois by Monday morning and extend into Michigan and to Tennessee during the day.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	66	69	71	70	72
Stand. of Bar. in inch.	30.16		30.20		30.19
Wet-bulb Hygrometer at noon, degrees Fah.			63		

Affairs at Long Branch—Movements of the President.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 23.—President GRANT, with Secretary of the Navy ROBESON, attended divine service at the Methodist Episcopal Church this morning. Rev. Dr. NEWMAN, of Washington, preached the sermon. At noon Collector J. W. CASEY, of New-Orleans, Senator CATTELL, and Mr. ELIOT, of Harvard College, dined with the President. This afternoon the President, FREDERICK GRANT, Secretary ROBESON and Senator CATTELL took an evening drive. Collector THOMAS MURPHY entertained Gen. HORACE PORTER, Hon. JAMES TERWILLIGER, Collector CASEY and Secretary ROBESON this evening at his cottage. Col. JAMES FISK rode out today on horseback. Gov. RANDOLPH of New-Jersey, Hon. HORACE T. COBURN, Hon. J. S. BUCKALEW and Hon. GEORGE HALSEY are at the Mansion House. The weather is delightfully cool. A great crowd was present at the sacred concert at the Continental Hotel this evening.

Extensive Fires in Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 23.—A fire in Northboro, on Friday night, consumed a large barn belonging to Dr. HENRY BARNES, together with the contents, which included six head of cattle. Loss, $6,000.

Last night another fire broke out at 8 o'clock in the evening, and burned until nearly 11 o'clock with such fury as to excite fears that the whole village would be destroyed, but it was at last subdued by the assistance of firemen from the neighboring towns. Two large blocks, in which were three stores, the post-office, a provision market and residences of three families, were consumed; also two dwelling-houses and some barns; six families were burned out, and most of their furniture destroyed. The loss by the fire last night will reach nearly $40,000, a small portion only of which is covered by insurance.

The Shelter-Breakfast Case at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 23.—The case of Mrs. LIES *vs.* BRADSTREET closed last night. The Court took the motion to dissolve the injunction under advisement. Considerable testimony was given in support of the general accuracy of BRADSTREET's reports. The testimony of W. H. KING on the first day of the trial, that he said would that gold-headed canes and other presents would procure satisfactory ratings, was ruled out by the Court.

Steamer Accident at Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 24.—JAMES C. TROY, of this city, was found drunk under the railroad bridge, on Southbridge-street, at 11½ o'clock to-night. Near the spot where he was arrested the officers found PATRICK NARY, just stepping in death. TROY was too drunk to give any account of the affair, but it is supposed that the two men fell from the bridge, and that NARY died to death. NARY was a peddler, and it is stated has a wife in Obelisco, Mass. An inquest will be held this morning.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The work of changing the gauge from six to four feet nine inches of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad commenced at daylight yesterday morning, and was completed throughout the entire line, a distance of 340 miles, at 11 o'clock A. M. Narrow-gauge trains will commence running today.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company have issued instructions to their agents that all goods intended for exhibition at the BUFFALO International Exhibition, opened to Buffalo, shall be returned at the close of the exhibition free of charge.

HERBERT F. NOURSE, indicted at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, for the murders of Wm. PARK and M. L. EARNSHAW in December last, was tried in the District Court, on Friday, and convicted of murder in the first degree. He will be sentenced next Friday.

Collector MAGUIRE, of St. Louis, has advertised the rolling stock of the North Missouri Railroad Company, which was levied on some days ago for delinquent taxes, to be sold the 1st of August.

The failure of the Lamar Insurance Company, of Chicago, is announced. The State Auditor has appointed Gen. GEORGE W. SMITH as Attorney for the State, to apply for the appointment of a receiver.

At a game of base-ball in New-Orleans yesterday, between the Crescent Club and the R. E. Lee (champion) Club, the former were victorious by a score of 21 to 11.

Battery I, Fourth Artillery, and Battery K, stationed artillery, leave Fortress Monroe today for Raleigh, N. C., for temporary duty.

Rev. Dr. M. JACOBS, for forty years Professor of Pennsylvania College, died at Gettysburg on Saturday.

The weather in New-Orleans is warm, but the health of the city is good, and not a single case of yellow fever has been heard of.

THE COAL TRADE.

Troubles Again in Schuylkill—The Causing Scramton Sale—A New Move by a Coal Company—The Schuylkill Rate of Wages.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, July 24.

During the week various troubles have been reported from several collieries in Schuylkill, which have had the effect of somewhat reducing the stock at the shipping ports. The troubles are said to grow out of infringements of the agreement on either one side or the other. In some cases the difficulties have been settled by means of arbitration, but in others the collieries stand idle, without any hope of a start for some time to come. On Wednesday next the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company will again offer at public sale, in New-York, the large quantity of 50,000 tons of coal. This amount shows that the Scranton Company are largely increasing their weekly shipments and their general business. As to the result of the sale, some parties predict, to a dead certainty, that prices will be even lower than last month, while others, with equal assurance, declare that the direct opposite will take place. Each desires his own result to verify his previous predictions as to lower or higher rates during the coming month. Under the circumstances it is dangerous to risk an opinion either way, and so the result of the sale is awaited as the only means of solving the difficulty. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company are now taking measures looking to the establishment of shoring-places on their property near Mauch Chunk, at which coal which is cut and mined, but which is not needed at shipping points by reason of the poor state of the market, and the presence of which would have a damaging effect upon the trade, can be stored and kept untransported until the market is ready to receive it. This plan has already been worked upon with satisfactory results by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and, of course, the adoption of it by other companies makes it so much the more felt in its effect upon the market. It is proposed to store most of the coal mined during the dull Winter months, and it is expected that as many as two or three thousand tons will be on hand at times. The Committees of operators and miners met in Schuylkill County on Saturday last, and fixed the rate of wages for the month. They found the average price to have been $2 50 per ton, and accordingly ordered wages to be paid at seven per cent. below the $2 75 basis. This rate was somewhat higher than was expected, but it is accounted for by the fact that the firms chosen, from whose accounts the average price was made up, all appeared to be those who obtained the highest prices. It is not thought, however, that the rate will be any lower this season. The Pennsylvania Coal Company have issued a circular with their prices for August. The rates given are thirty and forty cents higher for both grades and freight than those of the present month. According to the circular issued some time ago, freights by that road will also be increased for the coming month.

Death of Mrs. Jay Cooke.

We record, with regret, the death of Mrs. ELIZABETH COOKE, the wife of JAY COOKE, Esq. Mrs. COOKE was a member of the ALLEN family of Kentucky, a sister of Col. ALLEN, Principal of the Kentucky Military Institute at Frankfort, and was a lady gifted with so many of the gentle and attractive qualities of the highest type of Christian womanhood, that her decease will be felt throughout the large circle of her association as inflicting an irreparable loss. Those to whom we have entrusted Mrs. COOKE through the graceful and cordial hospitalities of her husband's home, the announcement of her death will come with the sincerest regret; while throughout all the nearer relationships of her life it must bring a sense of bereavement which the deepest sympathy can but partially assuage. Mrs. COOKE died at Ogontz, Mr. COOKE's home, at Chelten Hills, on Saturday morning, her death resulting from an affection of the heart, from which she had been suffering for a considerable time past.

Howdoms at the Elysian Fields—A Policeman Beaten.

A disturbance took place in the Elysian Fields, above Hoboken, at 6 o'clock last evening, which will probably result fatally to at least one of the parties engaged. It is necessary to place special officers on duty here on Sundays, since the spot is considerably frequented by New-York roughs, and difficulties frequently occur. About 6 o'clock yesterday a fight occurred among a party of drunken men just below the Cave and on the river walk. Special Officer WM. FURSHON was on duty at the spot, and interfered to stop the disturbance, some of the men engaged having drawn knives and revolvers. The officer succeeded in arresting one of the parties who was unknown, when the others to the number of a dozen, set upon him, rescuing the prisoner and beating the officer with his own locust and the stock of a revolver until he was insensible. His skull was laid bare in two or three places and his recovery is doubtful. He was taken to the Hoboken Police Station where his wounds were dressed. The difficulty occurred in Weehawken township, and outside the jurisdiction of Hoboken. A squad of police was, however, dispatched to the place, who succeeded in arresting three of the parties implicated. They were all armed and gave the names of MATTHEW MORRIS, James WILSON and PATRICK CULLEN, all residents of New-York. The Fields are becoming the resort of the lowest class of city rangers, and disturbances of this kind are of quite frequent occurrence.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

President Thiers Discountenances an Italian War.

The Death Sentence for Communists Discontinued.

Prince Napoleon Ordered to Leave France at Once.

Seizure and Prosecution of Two Parisian Journals.

Formation of a New Spanish Cabinet.

Marshal Serrano and Admiral Topete to Have Portfolios.

FRANCE.

M. Thiers Against War With Italy—Concessions to be Tendered to the Pope—Press Seizures and Prosecutions.

PARIS, July 23.—In the course of M. THIERS' address before the National Assembly, at Versailles, yesterday, the President, speaking of Italy, said it was impossible to adopt a course which would lead to war. The true policy of France was peace and reorganization. No steps must or should be taken which will even tend to alienate Italy. French troops have occupied the city of Amiens. The Court of Cassation has exonerated M. DEVIENNE, President of the Court under the Empire, from all criminality in the affair of MARGUERITTE BELLANGER. M. FAVRE had ordered the prosecution of the *Vérité* (newspaper) for publishing a letter from M. LALANNE, Gen. FAIDHERBE, who was elected to the Assembly by three constituencies, has chosen to represent the Department of the North. *Le Monde* of today proposes that the Island of Corsica be tendered to the Pope as an inviolable residence, by which means it claims that the supremacy of France as the defender of the Catholic faith will be maintained. The Bonapartist journal, *Avenir Libéral*, has been seized for publishing a virulent attack upon M. JULES FAVRE. Prince NAPOLEON, who has been staying for three days at Havre, has been ordered to leave France. The municipal elections are proceeding today. No disturbances have occurred. Official reports show that Paris is healthy.

PARIS, July 24.—The municipal elections in this city, yesterday, resulted in the choice of 9 Republican Conservatives, and 20 moderate Republicans. The vote cast was very small.

Sentence of Convicted Communists—Debates in the Assembly on the Pardon of the Pope—Proposed Loans on Cotton.

VERSAILLES, July 23.—The Communists convicted by the Military Commission at Marseilles have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The Count DE CHAMBORD is passing the Summer in Belgium, near Ostend. In the Assembly today there was a very excited debate upon the subject of the petition of the Bishops in reference to the temporal power of the Pope. President THIERS, who was the chief speaker, declared unequivocally that while he would not in any way compromise the policy of the country he would do his best to secure the Pope's independence. M. GAMBETTA followed in a speech supporting the sentiments of M. THIERS, and supported the motion for the order of the day, which was rejected by the Assembly. The petition was then referred to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. THIERS addressed the Assembly today in support of the bill providing for the imposition of a duty on the raw material of cotton. It is thought, however, that the bill will be rejected by the Assembly.

SPAIN.

Formation of a New Ministry—Full List of the Ratification.

MADRID, July 22.—King AMADEUS has accepted the programme of Marshal SERRANO, and Admiral TOPETE and Señors SAGASTA, ULLOA and AYALA will probably enter the Ministry.

MADRID, July 23.—The new Ministry has been arranged as follows: President of the Council and Minister of War, Marshal SERRANO; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Admiral TOPETE; Minister of the Interior, Señor SAGASTA; Minister of Justice, Señor ULLOA; Minister of Finance, Señor ARRIEGUEGUI; Minister of Public Works, Señor CANDAU; Minister of Marine, Admiral MALCAMPO; Minister of the Colonies, Señor AYALA.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Opening of the Portuguese Cortes—Disbursements to the National Finances—Movements of the Germans and Russian Emperors.

LISBON, July 22.—The Portuguese Cortes was opened today by the King in person. In his speech from the throne King LOUIS expressed his gratitude for the reception given to his august relatives, the Emperor and Empress of Brazil. The speech was otherwise devoted entirely to the affairs of the Kingdom, the finances of which, he said, are still embarrassed.

BERLIN, July 22.—The Emperor WILLIAM goes to-morrow to visit the Czar ALEXANDER at Ingenheim, Bavaria. The Czar returns on Tuesday to Russia.

LONDON, July 24.—A dispatch from Constantinople reports disturbances at Scutari. Though no particulars are given, the trouble is supposed to be of a religious character. The *Auckland* has been totally wrecked on the voyage to Sydney, New South Wales. The crew and passengers were all saved.

LONDON, July 23.—Her Majesty's steam-frigate *Adamant*, recently ashore at Gibraltar, has returned to England, and arrived at Plymouth last night. The brig *Kerr*, Capt. HALVERSON, from Philadelphia, May 20, for Elsinore, has been totally wrecked. The crew were saved. A deputation of German, Dutch and Austrian bankers has sailed from Europe for the United States for the purpose of making an examination of the route, condition of the work and financial prospects of the North Pacific Railroad.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP DEUTSCHLAND.

The steamship *Deutschland*, which left Bremen on July 8 and Southampton on July 11, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are fresher by two days than were those at hand by the *Russia* on Friday night last.

PROSPECTS OF FRANCE.

De Chambord and the Legitimists—Downfall of the Party—Present and Future of the Nation.

Correspondence of the London Times.

The Comte de CHAMBORD has succeeded in extinguishing the Legitimist Party in the country, and especially in the Chamber, more completely by means of his white flag than it would have been possible for them by months of political indiscretion to have done for themselves. No doubt in the long run the result would have been the same, it was only a matter of time; but it is better that these victims should be saved a lingering and miserable existence by one determined act of suicide. The Orleans chances have risen fifty per cent. since yesterday, and it is probable that the proclamation of the head of the family will have the effect of dividing his adherents into two parties—those who will retire, like their master, from political life altogether and for ever, with their white flag, as the emblem of their political purity, unblemished, and those who will range themselves for the future under the parti-colored banner which has waved a dozen different forms of government during the last eighty years, and, from all appearances, may be called upon to brave as many more. The Orleanists will doubtless now receive a large accession of force from the Legitimist ranks, and this is a sort of fusion which will be far more useful to them than any understanding that could have been come to between the leaders themselves. While the Comte DE CHAMBORD boldly flaunts his flag in the eyes of astonished France, and wins a certain kind of respect from all parties by the innocent audacity of his act, the Orleans Princes are maintaining an attitude of dignified reserve, which is calculated to improve their position by the very contrast which it presents to the headlong policy of the head of the family. It is only due to the latter to say, that if he has thrown away his chances as a King, he stands high in the estimation of his countrymen as an honorable gentleman, and through all the sharp criticism to which the proclamation has given rise in the newspapers there penetrates a tone of kindliness for the man, and appreciation for the honesty and nobility of his character, which at the moment when the cause which he represents is at such a discount reflects credit on both parties. Meantime, the immediate effect of this singular episode will probably be to produce a new combination of parties in the Chamber, a combination which will derive additional interest from the fact that there are 113 new members to combine with.

The rumors of a fusion, which have certainly injured the Orleanist cause, are thus satisfactorily disposed of; but it is worthy of remark, as indicating the loyalty of the Comte DE CHAMBORD's character, that he issued his manifesto the day before he received the visit of the Comte DE PARIS. I am informed that on Saturday last the latter proposed to pay a visit to his relative at Chambord, but was requested to postpone it until the document was published, so that under no circumstances the Orleanist branch should be compromised by it.

PRESENT AND FUTURE.

Great satisfaction is expressed in official circles at the present aspect of affairs in France, which is thought to realize the anticipations of the most sanguine. The loan and the elections have indeed been successful enough to content any Government and its friends. The present state of affairs may be pretty clearly defined, so far as the prospects of the Government go. From a combination of circumstances, M. THIERS has always had a majority in an Assembly composed of many conflicting parties. The elections have increased this majority by about eighty votes, and have shown at once the confidence of the country in the present Government and the real weakness of parties which have hitherto assumed themselves strong. It is the habit of some of the Opposition papers to say that there are 500 Monarchists in the Chamber whose will must be done, and to hint that the present provisional state of affairs cannot long endure. If they find solace in words, they are free to use them, and to seek to delude themselves as well as others, but the facts of the case are the other way. There are in the National Assembly perhaps 180 men who are Republicans from conviction, and whose creed it is that from no other form of government can France hope for a permanent revival of her power and prosperity. But there are between 300 and 400 more who have no devoted attachment to any dynasty, nor any particular aversion from a Republic; who are determined to have liberal institutions, whose chief aim and desire are the good of France, who would accept a wise and moderate republican government as they would a patriotic and constitutional King, but who do not admit the necessity of coming to any decision at present, and who are content with the Provisorium as directed by M. THIERS. They see an honest Government working hard to repair the losses and heal the wounds of their country, and working with success. They see credit improving and confidence reviving. If it is ever right to "let well alone," it surely is so in circumstances like the present, when any political change must produce agitation and unsettle much that is now advantageously consolidating. The Assembly has plenty of work before it without declaring itself "Constituent," and raising the question who should govern France. It has to vote new taxes, to reform the whole military system, to limit the power of the Prefects. There seems no valid reason why it should not hereafter become "Constituent," but there is also none at present for its assuming these functions. It may be fairly doubted whether new elections would produce a better Chamber than this one, but they certainly would excite the people and impede the progress of needful reforms. The work in hand is colossal; it has been justly said that what France needs is regeneration; a patching-up will not do, a new spirit must be introduced, the nation must be born again. France has not only been beaten, but her inferiority to nations to which she has ever boasted herself superior has been clearly shown. She has a nobler task before her than the choice of a King, whom her representatives, it is evident, are in no haste to select. One result of new elections would be the exclusion of the greater number of the Legitimist Deputies, the majority of whom were chosen not on account of their political opinions, but because they were known and respected in their Departments. The people beheld France in a most alarming crisis, Paris fallen, the invader overrunning the land, resistance hopeless; they grouped themselves round the men in whom they had most confidence, and implored them to save their homes from the spoiler and to obtain peace for France. The Legitimist gentlemen selected under these circumstances fulfilled their commission, and perhaps some of them would be re-elected out of gratitude and personal good-will, but certainly not because they belong to the White Right. HENRY V., since he chooses so to style himself, has few supporters in France, and he has done his best, by his recent manifesto, to lessen their number. The French peasant proprietor has lately shown more intelligence than he generally has been credited with. He would have been obtuse indeed if the events of the last year had not sufficed to brighten his faculties and open his eyes. He has always had a horror of revolutions, and that, as well as the iron grip and pressure of the Prefects, made him support the Empire. He has now learnt to have a horror of wars, and actually seems to have a notion that the white banner, did it return to France, might one day be displayed in a crusade on behalf of the Pope. And so he begins to pay more attention to the vote he gives, and, as we have seen, went in strongly for the Republican ticket at the late elections, while Paris, tardily mending her ways, showed herself more Conservative than the rural districts. It looks very much as if France had taken M. THIERS for better and for worse, till death shall them part. He has acquired immense prestige, and it is rare to see a man so deferred to by all parties. Some say that he has been lucky, but it is the luck that is born of prudence and sagacity. Probably his most earnest desire at this moment is that the Provisorium would be maintained, in preference to the definitive establishment of a Republic of which he would certainly be the President. For if the proclamation of a Sovereign would lead to great discords and perhaps to civil war, on the other hand the final adoption of the Republican form would compel the settlement of some very difficult questions. There might be no doubt as to who should be its first President, but for how long should he be appointed? The wisest plan would probably be to appoint M. THIERS for life, or for as long as he felt equal to the fatigues and duties of the office. In all human probability that would not give him a very long term of power, and his successors might be appointed for a fixed number of years. M. THIERS being childless, even those who think least well of him could hardly fear a *coup d'état*. Another very grave question is that of the Chambers. One or two? And, if two, how and by whom is the Senate, or whatever it shall be called, to be chosen? Knotty points, better not raised at this present time, with France still invaded, distracted and bleeding.

DR. DOLLINGER.

Intended Honors to the Pope's Opponent—A Case of Excommunication.

A Lombard telegram sets forth that the Professors of the Munich University have resolved to elect Dr. VON DOLLINGER Rector Magnificus for the coming year; it being the turn of the Theological Faculty. The election is of marked importance, as the three hundredth anniversary of the University will be celebrated with particular splendor during the period of office. It is considered doubtful whether the Government will confirm the election. Prof. MESSMER has been excommunicated for administering the sacrament to the dying Priest ZENGER, excommunicated for his denial of the Infallibility dogma.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

Prowesses of Count Jaubert—A Tax on Foreign Visitors Suggested—Incidents of the Debate—A Stormy Session.

Versailles (July 8) Correspondence London Times.

Count JAUBERT is one of those eccentric persons who occasionally start up in a Legislative Assembly for the amusement of its members and their own discomfiture. He was once a Minister of Public Works in the Thiers Cabinet of 1840. It is presumable he displayed more discretion in office than he did on Thursday last in the Chamber, where he excited by turns the admiration and the wrath of the Assembly. The object of his rising was to propose a poll tax on foreigners in France as a consequence of the Treaty of May 10, 1871. Until all charges imposed upon the Treasury by the treaty should be liquidated, foreigners residing in France even momentarily were to be compelled to pay a certain sum for the visa of their passports at French Consulates abroad, and were also bound to take out a licence to reside, for which a further payment would be exacted. This was the substance of Count JAUBERT's bill. As regards the charge for the visa, it has already been for some time established, and every stranger coming to France is now previously charged ten francs, obviously for the sake of the revenue thus obtained, since the Republic has no greater reason to insist upon passports, as a means of guarding against hostile machinations, than the Empire had, and because, moreover, it is perfectly well known that spies, conspirators, and assassins always find means to provide themselves with the most perfect passports. The policy of this charge may be questioned, but France just now needs [illegible], and so leave nothing untaxed. As to the licence to reside, like the visa, it is an old usage revived, but formerly foreigners were allowed to remain a certain time in the country before taking it out, which was done by presentation of a passport, and did not, if my memory serves me, entail any charge. Count JAUBERT talked of 50 francs or 20 francs as the cost of the document which even "momentary" sojourners in France would have to pay, so that the tax levied on every foreigner passing through France and remaining a couple of days in Paris on his way would amount, including visa, to about £4 sterling. This Count JAUBERT said, would prevent no rich persons from visiting France, and, as to poorer ones, all the better if it excluded them—France has plenty of misery of her own. The Count may be right in believing that a charge of £4 would exclude none but the needy from this country, who really wanted to visit it, but there are probably many English who, out of disgust at what they would consider an extortion, would rather take a more expensive route than submit to it. There are, however, certain persons in France who seem desirous of excluding foreigners from their country as much as possible, either by taxing them, by showing dislike to them, or by raising the market. Ever since the end of the Commune, Paris has been clamorous for the return of the host of foreigners who, for many years past, have so largely contributed to the gains of her hotels, shops, and theatres, and of all who minister to the pleasure and amusement of the wealthy and the idle. "Why do they not come?" was the cry. "Paris is perfectly safe, remarkably healthy, and very curious to see." Gradually they came, at first few, and cautiously, for they had heard of ambushed Communists and of persons shot in the streets, and of malaria from the unburied corpses, and of hotels which had been hospitals, and in which infection still lurked. But soon the stream increased, and thousands flowed in, and now upon the Boulevards one hears almost as much English and American spoken as of yore. But many of the Parisians seem to imagine that they are to redeem their losses during the two sieges by mulcting the foreigner upon the Jaubert principle. I hear innumerable complaints of higher charges at hotels where they were high enough before, and of extortions practiced by the shop-keepers. The huge painted vans of certain well-known shops are again heard rumbling through the streets, but foreign ladies declare that they no longer find an advantage in making their purchases here, for that many things now cost twice as much in Paris as in London, and that prices in general have risen. The Grand Hotel has gone another and a more sensible way to work to retrieve its losses. Unlike many hotels which put the Red Cross over their doors rather as a protection than because they had sick or wounded within, the monster caravanserai on the Capucines was converted into a regular hospital, and it is well known that many persons died there, and that there had been a great deal of disease within its walls. Of course it was cleansed and purified in every possible way, but in addition to this it widely advertised a reduction of twenty-five per cent. in its charges, and the plan seems to have answered, for the house has resumed its old bustling appearance. The proprietors place more faith in low prices than in protective duties, and they are likely to be gainers in consequence. Count JAUBERT feels aggrieved at foreigners being exempted from passports when Frenchmen have to carry them. He questioned the Police on this subject. "Oh!" was the reply, "we know the English by their faces." "But," said the Count, "it seems to me that I am not worse looking than an Englishman." The Chamber roared with laughter at this sally—perhaps because it did not quite share M. JAUBERT's high opinion of his personal attractions. He maintained that licenses to reside had also to be taken out and paid for in Switzerland. A Deputy who said he often went to Switzerland dissented. "I am certain of it," retorted JAUBERT; "I go as often as you do. I go into the mountains." At this the Chamber again exploded, thinking, perhaps, that there were not many tax-gatherers among the glaciers. The Count was funny until he became offensive and mischievous. "It was a shame," he said, "to see excursion trains (*trains de plaisir*) [illegible] to bring to Paris a host of English desirous of contemplating our miseries." At this the Chamber made a great noise. There were exclamations of various kinds, for the most part of disapproval. M. JAUBERT praised the decree of the Government of National Defense by which Germans had been expelled from France. They were now returning, laden with the compensation paid them out of the indemnity extorted from France. He desired to see Germans excluded from every kind of employment in this country. It was a sign of decadence that the French were no longer animated by the same feeling as at the beginning of the war. The Chamber listened impatiently, and with murmurs to these ill-timed remarks, and Col. LANGLOIS started up to warn the speaker that he was doing terrible harm to those of his countrymen who were still under the yoke of the foreigner. Many Deputies addressed similar reproaches to M. JAUBERT, but, when silence was restored, he continued in much the same strain. JULES FAVRE rose to reply, and intimated that the tendency of the Government would be to lower the fee for *visas*. He declared Count JAUBERT's motion inopportune, and blamed him for saying that the English got up pleasure excursions to visit the ruins of Paris. He had no right to impute to them an intention they might never have had, and he should have remembered that, if there were pleasure trains, they had been preceded by trains of succor. M. FAVRE trusted that the patriotism of the Assembly, with the help of all France, would soon efface the ruins of Paris. He denounced the use of irritating expressions, which might lead to fresh vexations for France. The incorrigible JAUBERT again ascended the tribune, and his very first words raised a storm. "We have a right to be masters in our own house," he said, whereupon there were shouts to close the discussion. Deputies left their seats and approached the tribune, a number of members of the Left rose to depart, calling upon the President to observe that they did so. M. GREVY rang his bell in vain, and none heeded the ushers of the Assembly in their exhortations to silence and order. Since it left Bordeaux the Assembly has witnessed no such violent scene. "It is singular," said M. GREVY, in a momentary lull, "that so little respect is shown to the tribune." The remark was called forth by the improper conduct of a Deputy, who ascended the tribune while M. JAUBERT was still there, as if to eject him. The noisy and indecorous scene, which lasted a considerable time, ended by the Count's withdrawing his motion.

FRENCH PLAYERS.

Honors to the Company of the Comédie Française—Banquet in London.

From the Daily News, July 10.

The well-dressed throng who frequent the broad avenues of the Crystal Palace on the last day of the week found themselves on Saturday afternoon suddenly cut off from the well-known tropical department and its fountains, doves and many-colored parrots. Across that end of the building hung a curtain of crimson cloth, descending in graceful folds, relieved by loops of white; and what was passing within that gay inclosure was a mystery to all except my Lord DUFFERIN, Lord GRANVILLE, and the numerous company of distinguished men of letters, actors, journalists, artists, and critics, assembled to do honor to their guests—the members of the Comédie Française. The occasion was no common one; it was, indeed, unique. Since the time when the *Troupe de Monsieur*—the celebrated band of comedians, of whom the illustrious MOLIERE was the guiding spirit—first settled in the Palais Royal, a period—as our visitors proudly remind us—of more than two centuries, these Royal Academicians of the French stage have performed only to audiences of their own countrymen. Now and then some distinguished member has indeed paid us a visit. M. REGNIER, the *doyen* of the society, was here only last season, moving the audiences of the Princess' Theatre alternately to laughter and tears in some of those admirable impersonations of which he is the creator. He may indeed be said almost to have taken his farewell of the stage here. But this and some other rare instances do not alter the fact that the Théâtre Français has this year for the first time in its long and honored career changed the scene of its action from Paris to London. [illegible], it has come among us and has found, we believe, not unkindly reception. As one of the English speakers at the déjeuner gracefully reminded us, its motives for thus breaking through an honorable tradition have not been in any sense unworthy. They have been inspired, (to use Lord DUFFERIN's words,) not by the selfish expectation of a prosaic speculation, but by a noble desire to restore the injured interests of their associates, and by the hope of raising by their personal exertions the funds destined for the aged or infirm among their old colleagues, who must otherwise by the unhappy circumstances of these times have infallibly been exposed to privations." During the period of more than two months that they have been performing at the elegant new theatre in the Strand they have given representations of the principal works of MOLIERE, with some of the *chefs d'œuvre* of RACINE, of CORNEILLE, of REGNARD, and of BEAUMARCHAIS. Nor have the later classical productions of DE MUSSET, BALZAC, PONSARD, or AUGIER, which the Comédie Française, breaking through the unwise conservatism of the past, now cherishes in its répertoire, been unrepresented. It would indeed have been unfortunate if this pleasant episode in stage history should have passed without some special mark of its significance. The gathering of Saturday was a token of respect and sympathy from our English society to the acknowledged representatives of dramatic art in France. It would be absurd to say that actors equal in power do not exist outside the precincts of the great theatre of the Rue de Richelieu. We have had recently at the Lyceum the entire company of the Vaudeville and the Théâtre des Variétés in Paris, and in the persons of Madame FARGUEIL, M. LESUEUR, M. DELANNOY, and others, have seen acting not to be excelled in its several kinds. But it is no reflection upon these accomplished performers to say that the Théâtre Français has claims to be regarded as a representative body which no other French company can boast. Its undiminished vitality after an unbroken career of two hundred years and more, its steady devotion to a high standard of art even in evil times when fashion or civil dissensions have often enough condemned it to find "fit audience though few," and its honorable preference for harmony and completeness above all mere personal and selfish considerations, alone render it fitted to receive those marks of sympathy from its English entertainers which may be regarded as addressed to the stage and dramatic literature of France.

The weather on Saturday was a happy episode in the black and rainy Midsummer for which 1871 will be remembered. The sun shone brilliantly, and the space allotted to the banquet presented a singularly gay and animated appearance. Looking from the long cross-table, at which sat Lord DUFFERIN as President, with Lord GRANVILLE on his right, and the well-known faces of the French actors on each hand, the whole length of the other tables could be seen between the groups of statuary, the falling waters, the great wire cages of doves, the gay flags and crimson hangings, the moist stone ledges hung with creeping plants, the tall tree ferns, and broad-leaved plantains of tropical growth familiar to all visitors; while to complete the scene one or two of the most brilliant of the macaws were permitted to rank as guests on the occasion, and even to disturb the eloquence of aristocratic orators by an occasional discordant note. Nor must we forget to chronicle, as emblematic of the peaceful and fraternal character of the scene, the presence of the usual humble sparrow or two, who make themselves so much at home in this portion of the Palace, and who on this occasion perched upon the stone basins and took refreshment from the fountains without the least sign of being embarrassed by the presence of so distinguished an assemblage. It may be remarked that the ladies of the Comédie Française, though not present at the *déjeuner*, left town for the Crystal Palace in post-chaises provided for them by the noble President, and were entertained at the same time in another section of the building. It will, perhaps, be of interest to add that the *menu*, or bill of fare, of the occasion, also comprised some tokens of remembrance of the fairer sex—a dainty entitled *Chartreuse à la Favart* figuring among the *entremets*, while the names of Ponsin, Dubois and Jouassain figured in ornamental devices at the head of the list. During the breakfast, the band of the Grenadier Guards, under the direction of Mr. DAN GODFREY, performed an entirely French programme. At the conclusion of the repast the fountains ceased playing, the noisiest of the macaws was banished, and after the merely formal toasts, the President addressed the assembly in French. Making some kindly allusions to the enforced absence of Lord LYTTON, who as orator, poet, statesman and dramatic author might fitly have occupied that position, his Lordship glanced at the history of the Comédie Française, and paid some graceful compliments to the assembled guests. The health of M. GOT and his colleagues was then drunk with English hurrahs, and M. GOT, in the name of the Comédie Française, returned thanks in a brief but eloquent address. Mr. ALFRED WIGAN, in returning thanks for the toast of the English drama, also spoke in French with much fluency, among other things reminding his hearers of the higher appreciation of SHAKESPEARE's power existing in France as compared with the judgment of the past. Mr. WIGAN also took occasion to contrast the condition of the English with that of the French theatre, and to put in a plea for that State aid which he assumed to be an efficient cause of the high standard of acting represented by the Théâtre Français. It is needless to say that Lord GRANVILLE's speech proposing the health of the President was the success of the occasion, his Lordship having a purity of accent and a fluency only to be acquired by a very early habit of speaking the French language. After a few words from the President, who caused some amusement among the guests by expressing a hope that the audience of the Opera Comique that evening would not find that the purity of their diction had been contaminated by the French speeches they had heard, the company adjourned to a portion of the terrace set apart for the occasion, where the band of the Grenadier Guards again performed; and coffee and cigars were provided under a spacious marquee. The company returned to town about 5 o'clock. A memorial card, designed for the occasion by Mr. F. LEIGHTON, R. A., was presented to each of the company of the Comédie Française, inscribed with a name in each case, the number printed being strictly limited to the number of the guests. In the evening the company performed for the last time, before a crowded audience, the play selected for their farewell being ALFRED DE MUSSET's "On ne Badine pas avec l'Amour." On this occasion the performers were again the objects of an enthusiastic demonstration, and thus the series of performances of the Comédie Française have come to a close; though not, we hope, without some probability of our seeing M. GOT and his supporters again, and under happier circumstances.

EMPIRE OF ITALY.

The Reception of the King in Rome—Scenes on the Corso—At the Station—A Cordial Reception—Additional Incidents.

Rome (July 3) Correspondence of the London Times.

From the earliest hours of the morning the houses in every street far and near were decorated with the Italian colors, the balconies gayly draped, and rich hangings suspended from many of the windows. The whole city had the gay appearance of the Corso in Carnival time plus the national flags flying in all directions. There were certainly houses here and there that made no sign, but they were few and very far between, and many of them were unoccupied lodging-houses, those let to *forestieri* during the season.

ON THE CORSO.

Having driven in various directions, I made my way at 9 o'clock to the Corso. It was already crowded from one end to the other with ladies and gentlemen and respectable people in holiday attire. I may safely say I did not see one rough among them. Here the houses were decorated with draperies, flags, and various devices to an extent that completely hid their fronts. It was one mass of red, white and green on each side. There was a great deal of movement, numbers of well-dressed men hurrying in various directions. These were the different trade associations and Circoli making their way to the different places of meeting, whence they were to proceed in bodies to welcome the King on his arrival—carpenters, bakers, shoe-makers and others, all in their best, many of them mere working men in evening dress and white cravats. The Piazzas Venezia, Colonna, S. S. Apostoli, and other places of reunion were crammed (again I feel obliged to repeat) with respectable citizens in groups, according to their different trades and professions, each group diversified by numbers of gay banners, bearing the insignia and mottoes of the different corporations. Having waited to see several of these bodies, numbering some hundreds in each, move off, I hurried to my rooms to dress and qualify myself for admittance into the reception-room prepared for the King at the railway station. I thought five or ten minutes would have taken me there comfortably, but I found the Piazzi Barberini and the streets leading from it to the station so crammed with people that I had no resource but to make a detour in the direction of Santa Maria Maggiore and find my way to the Piazza de Termini by the Via Strozzi; thence the crowd was so great I was obliged to proceed on foot.

WAITING.

At the station extensive preparations had been made by the railway company to do honor to the King's arrival. The platform was gaily decorated with flags and wreaths. The large new waiting-rooms had been transformed into reception-rooms, furnished and decorated with considerable taste. Around the principal room through which the King was to pass were hung the devices of the cities of Italy; on one side of the door the yellow and scarlet banner of the Senate and people of Rome, on the other the white flag of Florence with its fleur-de-lys. Already in waiting I found Prince PALLAVICINI, the Sindaco of Rome, the Ministers SELLA and BRIOSCHI, Gens. MENABREA and CERROTTI, many of the Senators, and members of the Chamber of Deputies. At 12 o'clock Prince HUMBERT, accompanied by his staff, arrived, quickly followed by the Sindaci of the principal Italian cities, who had come to Rome especially to do honor to the King on this occasion. At 12½ to the moment, amid ringing cheers along the line, announced the King's approach, and in another moment the train, with its engine gaily decorated with wreaths of flowers, came past the door, stopping with the royal carriage immediately before it, and almost at the same moment the first of a salute of 100 guns from St. Angelo proclaimed the fact to every corner of the city from that moment the capital of United Italy.

THE KING'S ARRIVAL.

Alighted from the carriage, the King embraced Prince HUMBERT, addressed a few words to the Sindaco and those immediately around, and then passing through the reception-rooms amid loud cheers of welcome, he entered the first of the royal carriages waiting at the door, into which he was followed by the Sindaco of Rome, who sat on the King's left hand, and by the President of the Council and Gen. DE SONNAZ, first Aid-de-Camp. It had been arranged that instead of going direct to the Quirinal by the Quattro Fontane the King should pass through the Piazza de' Termini, via San Niccolo da Tolentino, Piazza Barberini, via Tritone, Due Macelli, Piazza di Spagna, via Condotti, Corso, and then up to the Palace. No formal procession was made. The cortége was preceded by a guard of honor of the Roman National Horse Guard, the King's carriage being followed by four other royal carriages in which were His Majesty's Ministers, a body of the Royal Cuirassiers bringing up the rear. To say that the King received a perfect ovation is to say little; the streets and piazzas along the whole length of the route were densely crammed with people, through whom the carriages made their way at a foot's pace. The majority of your readers interested in the "Roman Question" know the enormous area comprised in the Piazza de' Termini. It is not necessary for me to describe it. It was crowded like the Piazza del Popolo on fire-work nights—the people surging round and among the royal carriages, hats and handkerchiefs waving, and one continuous roar of *Evvivas*.

A CORDIAL RECEPTION.

From the windows of the Condotti and the Corso, the King was regularly pelted with flowers, bouquets, wreaths, and quantities scattered loose. It is reported that he said afterward to the deputation of the Giunta, "If I had known you had prepared for me so brilliant a reception, I should have come on horseback." No sooner had the people seen him pass than they dashed off madly in the hope of attaining some other point of view along the route before he reached the Quirinal. The appearance of the Piazza of Monte Cavallo in front of the Quirinal Palace is beyond description. It was 1 o'clock in the day, a scorching sun, and yet not a foot of standing-ground was unoccupied. The trade deputations, with their gay banners, had reassembled to repeat the welcome they had given him at the station. Immediately after entering the palace the King appeared on the ever-memorable balcony. Having responded by bows and gestures to the rapturous acclamations of the crowd he retired, but the people were not content till he reappeared, this time accompanied by Prince HUMBERT. Then they gradually dispersed to their homes, content and satisfaction on every face. The very cry of the newsboys through the streets had an affectionate sound about it. It was not "The arrival of VICTOR EMMANUEL" or "of the King," or any formal announcement of that kind, but "*L'Arrivo del Principale.*" For the benefit of those among your readers not acquainted with Italian I may mention that "*principale*" is a term composed of equal proportions of affection and respect, applied to the master of the house, the head of the family.

FIRST PUBLIC ACT.

The first public act performed by VICTOR EMMANUEL in Rome was one to be recommended to the notice of those who are dreaming of foreign intervention—the inauguration of the National Rifle Association. The ground chosen is that level space lying between the Aqua Acetosa and the Ponte Salara, at the foot of the heights on which of old stood the city of Antemnæ. Against these heights the targets are placed, so that it is next to impossible for any passer-by to get hit unless it be some one bent on committing suicide. It is scarcely worth while for me to describe the handsome pavilion; suffice that, together with all the arrangements, it was befitting the occasion. Immediately in front of the pavilion were eleven stations, some few feet apart, opposite to which were as many targets, at a range of 150 metres. The three central stations were set apart for the King and his suite, the four to the left of these for the Bersaglieri, those on the right for the National Guard. At a shorter range was an imitation thicket, with an open space between, across which a traveling target in the form of a wild boar passed to and fro, and on this a small white circle had been painted over the region of the heart. At the King's desire the first shot was taken by the Sindaco Prince PALLAVICINI, after whom His Majesty fired three times at the targets. The first was a miss, the second struck immediately to the right of the centre, the third into it. He then took a shot at the boar, hitting it directly in the heart. It is well known that His Majesty is one of the best sportsmen in Italy. The firing then commenced from all the stations—from the officers and others in attendance on the King with varying success, but the Bersaglieri dropped their bullets into the targets with a precision that would do credit to Wimbledon. The Nationals were certainly more successful in hitting the bank than the targets, but taking into consideration that rifle shooting is altogether a new thing to the Romans, and that only eight months have elapsed since the enrolment of the National Guard, I think they may be said to have acquitted themselves very creditably.

ADDITIONAL INCIDENTS.

I have not thought it necessary to give you an account of the King's arrival on the ground, or of the enthusiastic reception he met with; but your readers who know the country will be able to form a pretty fair idea of the attendance when I say that it took me from 6½ till 8 o'clock to drive back to the Porta del Popolo—a distance not exceeding two miles—so great was the crowd of carriages and people along every road and lane leading from the Aqua Acetosa. The other events of the day were a State dinner at the Quirinal to 115 guests, among whom were His Majesty's Ministers, the Foreign Ambassadors, and the principal authorities of the City of Rome. I may mention here that all the Ambassadors from foreign Powers to the Italian Government are here, excepting those of France and Belgium. Sir AUGUSTUS PAGET arrived this morning. Later there was a gala night at the Apollo, where again the King was received as enthusiastically as any lover of United Italy could desire. I pass these briefly by. They were State affairs, and comparatively prove but little, but there was an expression of opinion within a few yards of the Apollo which certainly took me by surprise. The Leonine city, that one corner of Rome around the Vatican supposed to be especially the Pope's—the district into which the Italian troops refrained from entering in September last, this peculiar spot was one blaze of light, not a counter-demonstration against the great fact of the day, but positively in favor of the Usurper. What is particularly noticeable about this is not that houses were illuminated, not that the illumination was brilliant, but that the inhabitants of the Leonine City, instead of waiting to join in the grand illumination appointed for this evening, took the opportunity of the partial illumination of last night to make such a display as amounted to a positive and decided demonstration against the temporal power, and against being left themselves under its dominion. The street leading from the Castle of St. Angelo to the Piazza of St. Peter's was completely roofed from one end to the other with festoons of colored lamps, hung from house to house across the street, [illegible] every window, *fiaccoli* along both [illegible]. The Piazza Scossa Cavalli was transformed into an artificial garden, with the fountain [illegible] centre, and hung throughout with numberless colored lights; while, [illegible] the whole, a brilliant star of Italy blazed just at the entrance of the Piazza of St. Peter's. Through the other streets of the Borgo there were colored paper lamps in all the windows.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

The Measures for Strengthening Prussia's Fleet—Points of the Naval System—The Officers' Training.

In connection with the reports of efforts made to strengthen the German navy, a letter in the London *Daily News*, of July 10, is of interest. The writer (who appears to have had the advantage of official introductions) gives full particulars of the course of instruction which German naval officers have to pass. The examination to be passed before being sent to sea at all is a smart and comprehensive one, and it is followed by two or three years afloat as midshipman. Then comes a year or a year and a half at the Naval School at Kiel; and after that the young officer presents himself for his examination to pass from midshipman to Lieutenant. He is probed to the bottom in navigation and seamanship, including tactics. Among the artillery subjects, he is questioned as to the parabola in the flight of round shot and shell, the effects of impact with given materials, penetration power of different projectiles, the probabilities of effective points, the details of foreign artillery armaments, and the use and effects of small arms in naval actions. In naval engineering he must have a full knowledge of machinery, including principles of condensation, expansion, &c., and of ship-building in all its details. He must be up in land fortifications and the manœuvres of an infantry force on shore. He must have full acquaintance with the regulations affecting discipline, and have the Penal Code (which is the same as that in force among the German land troops) at his fingers' ends. He must be accomplished in topographical draughtsmanship and in the construction of plans for batteries, and the impromptu defense of places. In mathematics he has to demonstrate familiarity with the differential and integral calculi. Having thus shown himself to be an Admirable Crichton, he is then at liberty to wait for his vacancy as sub-lieutenant. The writer adds: "Promotion is, without exception, by seniority; it being assumed, and surely not without cause, that efficiency is secured in all by the rigorous examinations which have to be undergone. The naval service is, with the exception of the officers of the merchant service taken into it at the beginning, and still remaining, wholly an aristocratic one. It is the fashion to join it, and it is of course compulsory, and the fashion to pass good examinations in it. It is an achievement the secret of which the Germans seem alone of European nations to have mastered, [illegible] the fashion with young noblemen to work, as he who worketh that he may live. On board a first-rate the following is the *cadre* of officers: 1st, Captain; 2d, Commander; 3d, Navigating Lieutenant, (who is always a Captain-Lieutenant, and is the senior officer next to the Commander;) 4th, Gunnery Lieutenant, (who is also senior officer of the watch,) and two or three junior watch officers. (Lieutenants,) with the quantum of Lieutenants. Under the Navigating Lieutenant there is no Sailing Master; the former is responsible for the sailing of the ship, and is aided by the best midshipmen on board. Similarly the Gunnery Lieutenant has no gunner under him, but is responsible for all artillery details himself. It is noticeable how, by the test of seniority, greater stress seems to be laid upon navigation than gunnery; on the same principle, probably, that in a cavalry regiment the horses are always objects of greater solicitude than the men. Every ship in the German service, even the smallest gun-boat, is provided with detailed drawings and sections of every foreign war ship. Its weak points are specifically stated, and details given as to the spots to be aimed at with most likelihood of disabling the machinery. 'My word,' to quote the [illegible] remark of a naval officer with whom I happened to have conversation on this topic—'My word, I know the ships of your fleet better than your own young officers.' And I saw enough to make me certain that this was no empty boast. Every ship possesses accurate and detailed charts of the naval ports of the world; and the examination to which officers are subjected on this, as on other topics, ensures their acquaintance with them, so that pilots, the want of which was one of the piteous complaints of the French naval officers on the farcical northern cruise of their fleet, are capable in emergency of being dispensed with. 'L'Orient is a very difficult port to make; I would not like to try that without a pilot. Plymouth! there is not a lieutenant in the German navy who could not take a ship into Plymouth in the night time.' This was what a naval officer quietly told me with whom I happened to have a talk on maritime affairs in a Berlin restaurant, and his testimony is confirmed from other sources. It seems plain Germany does not want for naval officers—her lack is of a fleet and of a seaboard. The solution of the fleet problem is simple, if costly; the consideration of the other matter involves questions into which I do not feel called upon to enter."

FRANCE AND ITALY.

A Fresh Resume of Garibaldi's Opinions.

Prof. LAZZARINI, editor of the *Corriere di Sardegna*, who lately visited GARIBALDI in Caprera, has just published an account of his conversations, in which he says: "After we had chatted about the political and national position of Italy, GARIBALDI returned to the affair at Dijon, (Jan. 21,) and gave me some particulars about the combat, doing justice, at the same time, to the heroic courage and firmness of the Prussians. 'We had,' said the General, 'thirty-six pieces of cannon, and yet, in spite of a terrible fire, the Prussians advanced *a passo di scuola*. It must be confessed that the Prussians are the best soldiers in the world. Never have I seen, in such a narrow space, so many dead bodies as at Dijon. You may form an idea of it when I tell you that in about the area of this chamber I counted fifty-three corpses.' Reverting to the present situation of France, GARIBALDI added: 'Believe me, it will be long before the French pardon the Italians for coming to the aid of the Republic. For my part, I separate the cause of the French people from that of the Chauvinists. The selfish rabble and the Chauvinists both required a lesson, and the harder it was the more salutary for the country. As to the manner in which I have been treated personally in the French National Assembly I will say nothing; at Bordeaux I was not allowed to speak—but I do not complain. I am old and infirm, but I should be glad to see that fanatical thirst for supremacy annihilated which always was, and is yet, the main source of the misfortunes of France. With regard to the Italians, they must not lose confidence in themselves, whatever happens, for if they again fail in the task set before them, they may take a sponge and wipe out the name of Italy from the map of Europe.'"

CURIOUS WILL CASE.

A Bigamist's Wealth and its True Heirs.

Melbourne (Australia) Correspondence of the London Times.

A short time back died intestate, in the neighborhood of Melbourne, a brewer named GRAHAM, leaving a widow and family and real and personal property amounting to between £70,000 and £80,000. The widow applied for letters of administration. An attorney, who had, or professed to have, a claim on the estate entered a *caveat*. On the hearing of the cause it came out that the deceased had been twice married—the first time to a JANE LANCASTER, at Beverley, in Yorkshire, on the 7th of September, 1820, and that by this wife he had two sons, JOHN and WILLIAM, who never left England, and are still living in their native place in very humble circumstances. At what time Mr. GRAHAM emigrated did not appear, but it was shown that in 1840 he was married again in Melbourne to a Mrs. CROOK, an apparent widow, with a family by her first husband, who was formerly in the Ordnance Department in Hobart Town. One of these children, a Mrs. COZENS, (a married woman,) lodged a *caveat* against her mother, (Mrs. GRAHAM,) obtaining letters of administration, alleging that at the time of her intermarrying with GRAHAM, in 1840, her first husband, CROOK, was alive, an inmate of the lunatic asylum at Hobart Town, and that he lived for several years afterward. Recriminatory affidavits were filed on behalf of the mother, denying the facts alleged against herself; and alleging that the daughter's opposition was merely for the purpose of extorting money; that she, the daughter, was herself in the position charged on the mother, and that her first husband, a man named WEATHERLY, was still alive. Be this as it may, it very distinctly appeared, from correspondence and certificates forwarded from England by a Mr. CHAMPNEY, a solicitor instructed by GRAHAM's younger son at Beverley, that GRAHAM's Beverley wife did not die until 1860; so that when GRAHAM went through the marriage ceremony with Mrs. CROOK in 1840 the proceeding was null. The above-stated facts would probably never have come to light at all, but for the circumstance that GRAHAM, being in bad health, wrote home to his English sons about a month before his death, one of whom, seeing a fortune in the wind, at once instructed Mr. CHAMPNEY to communicate with the father on their behalf. The father, however, died before Mr. CHAMPNEY's letter reached the colony. The BEVERLEY sons seem to be the only next of kin, and therefore they will apparently be lifted straight from penury into the possession of some $40,000 each. A case so rich in bigamy is not often met with.

A Rich Man Buried as a Pauper.

The *Ohio Statesman* of the 19th has an account of the proceedings before the Probate Court of Franklin County, on an application to admit to probate the will of JOSEPH CALDWELL, who was an eccentric bachelor. He owned a large amount of real estate in Franklin and Belmont Counties, besides other property, the whole valued at $150,000 or more. He was one of four brothers, one of whom, Dr. SAMUEL CALDWELL, resides in Illinois. Between these two there was a very close alliance of friendship, and the other brothers appear to have paired off in like manner. Two years ago he received a sun-stroke, which affected his mind and application was made to the Court to appoint a guardian for him, but the physicians refused to make the necessary certificate. He afterward went to Missouri on business, and thence wandered to New-Orleans, where he was without means. It appears that while in New-Orleans he made efforts to procure funds from Columbus with which to return home, but from some unaccountable reason failed. He was arrested in New-Orleans as a vagrant on the 26th of October, 1870, and taken before Recorder HOUGHTON, who ordered him to be sent to a hospital. The hospital authorities refused to receive him because he was deranged, and he was removed to an insane asylum, where he died on the 2d of December following. On the 5th of December he was buried at the expense of the city of New-Orleans.

The Tichborne Case—Singular Discovery of Papers.

The great trial now proceeding in London to determine the ownership of the Tichborne estates seems to have a special faculty for collecting about it incidents of an unusual character. Our readers will have noticed, for example, that reference was made in Court, the other day, to certain papers bearing on the case which had been found in an office in Union-place, in this town. The circumstances under which these papers were discovered are very peculiar. The office in question is the property of Mr. ROBERTSON GLADSTONE. Some time ago, when the office was vacant, an application for its tenancy was received from a person in London. A satisfactory local reference was given, and the office was let. For a time, two young gentlemen made their appearance at the place, and apparently carried on some duties there. After a while, however, they disappeared, and nothing more was seen or heard of them. A few weeks since Mr. R. GLADSTONE was informed that the rent of this particular office was in arrears. He made inquiries, and then found that no one had been seen at the office for a considerable time. The place having been by some means entered, two or three open boxes, containing a large quantity of letters and documents, were found in it. The papers were labelled with the names of TICHBORNE, DOUGHTY, RADCLIFFE, and others which have become familiar in the course of the present trial. After taking legal advice Mr. GLADSTONE determined to communicate with Lord Chief-Justice BOVILL on the subject, at the same time sending a copy of his communication to the counsel engaged on each side. The papers, it now turns out, belonged, or purport to belong, to Mr. GOSFORD, the agent of the TICHBORNE family, in whose hands, it is stated, the celebrated sealed packet was left by ROGER TICHBORNE previous to his departure for America. The documents, if genuine, are said to open up new and important features in connection with the case—a circumstance which makes the little care taken to preserve them all the more inexplicable. At present the history of their location and discovery remains one of the mysteries of this remarkable mysterious case.—*English Paper.*

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Progress of the Survey—The Government Accused of Blundering—Past Experience Thrown Away.

From the Toronto (Ontario) Globe, July [illegible].

During the discussion on the British Columbia Annexation bill, in which the mode and cost of construction of the Pacific Railway occupied so large a space, it was manifest that the Government [illegible] only those portions of the line required for an early railway connection should be proceeded with. True, the Government carried their bill, but only after agreeing, at a caucus of their supporters, to a secret agreement that the Government would not press to completion, within the specified ten years, the entire line from the Canadian railways to the waters of the Pacific. How this modification, such as it is, of the terms of the agreement with the British Columbia Government is being carried out we shall presently see. To all practical railway engineers it will appear absolutely necessary in an entirely new and difficult country that a preliminary and merely exploratory survey should precede an instrumental survey intended to locate the line of road. The general route of this, like other railways, may, indeed must, be determined by the general contour of the country traversed. The shortest route may be so beset with natural obstacles as to necessitate the adoption of a longer line to avoid such difficulties; or it may traverse so barren a country as to make it advisable to make a detour to a better country with a view to local traffic. If this is true of inhabited and well-known countries, it is doubly true of the vast *terra incognita* lying north of Lakes Superior and Huron between the Ottawa and Winnipeg Rivers. From all we have heard we believe the impracticable-looking country bordering on the lakes extends northward forty or fifty miles into the interior, in which lakes, swamps and rocky ridges cover the greater portion of the surface, while the tolerably level surface only commences with the water-shed of Hudson's Bay. If this be the case, the question that should first be determined is whether the road should be diverted so far north as to reach the more favorable surface, or to be constructed in the frightfully rough and at least equally inhospitable country on the water-shed of the lakes. In defiance of all such prudential considerations some twelve or fifteen district engineers have been turned out on this wilderness with simple instructions to survey the route laid down for the railway. There is no map in existence that has the slightest pretensions to reliability. Some of the largest lakes are almost entirely unknown and are located by mere guess. In spite of these facts an imaginary line is drawn on the map from Rat Portage, on the Winnipeg River, to the south end of Lake Nepigon, and from that point east to the Ottawa Valley, and the engineers are planted thick on this line to locate the railway. Between 200 and 300 men are thrown among these rocks and swamps with too little knowledge of the country to enable them to work—a knowledge which an intelligent exploratory survey by a few men would have supplied. The chief employment of most of these men will be dragging in supplies, wading in the countless millions of flies which form the principal inhabitants of the region, or coming too close contact with the gentle but unsavory skunk, or, it may be, occasionally holding a palaver with some almost equally odorous Indian family in their wanderings.

So hurried was the Government in forcing on this senseless work that these engineering parties were sent forward without the means to reach their posts in the interior. Tents were provided—in limited number—which presented no obstacle to the admission of rain or sunshine, coils of rope were sent for tow-lines for bark canoes strong enough to hold a ship; no canoes or boats; inferior or useless utensils. All this, although the steam-ship *Rescue*, bearing the flag of Admiral RALPH JONES, was put in commission to convey supplies along the coast. A large body of these men were detained nearly a fortnight at Thunder Bay, waiting until some squaws could make tents, and the Indians make canoes, and until the Government teams could be coaxed to take some supplies up the apocryphal pathway known as the Dawson Road. On the Pic and Michipicoten Rivers, and Sault Ste. Marie, similar delays took place, and the parties were only able to move by the active assistance of the Hudson's Bay Company's officers. The experience so dearly bought on the Intercolonial Railway has all been thrown away, and when Parliament comes to demand explanations attempts will be made to find a scape-goat in some of the underlings, and a servile majority will vote to justify the real offenders.

It would appear a reasonable course to any one possessed of common sense that the only part of the route east of Columbia requiring immediate attention and action is from Thunder Bay to Fort Garry. This must be the Summer route always, the long lake navigation giving it peculiar advantages. There is an urgent necessity for some better means of communication than now exists between Ontario and Manitoba. Our people moving West are subject to very great exactions and hardships, alike on our own route and that through the United States; and although the placing of steamers on Lake of the Woods and Rainy Lake would greatly facilitate the passage of emigrants, the difficulty of transporting stock over the small lakes is all but insurmountable, and the whole route is but an expensive make-shift. The sum of money already spent on the Dawson route—we fear uselessly—is very great, and would almost have constructed a narrow-gauge cheap railway from the Kamanistiquia River to Shebandowan Lake. The true plan is to secure a railway connection between Thunder Bay and Red River. The greater portion of such a line would be available as a portion of the main line whenever it became necessary to proceed with its construction eastward. At present it is absolute folly to be exhausting our resources and wasting time on this eastern section, especially on the foolish plan adopted.

On the American side we find the Northern Pacific Railway Company securing a connection with Lake Superior as the first step. Their road from St. Paul to Duluth has been in operation more than a year, thus connecting the whole North-western prairie region with the vast system of lake navigation. In another year they will be able to connect Manitoba with their railway system; while poor Mr. DAWSON is pottering away with his horse-and-cart trail from a point where steamers must anchor half a mile from the shore, and our engineers are wandering without any order or system in the Lake Superior wilderness. A competent Minister of Public Works would have adopted different measures. Mr. LANGEVIN seems to think his special duty is to reward political partisans and administer his department for the benefit of members of the Government and their friends, not for the public interests. He takes the greatest care that all the stores shall be purchased from Government partisans, though the result should be the stoppage of an army of engineers for weeks, the possession of useless tents and rotten pork, at a cost above what good articles could be procured for.

Immediately after Parliament was prorogued the Ministry forgot the promise made to their supporters as the condition of obtaining their votes for the Columbia resolutions, to proceed with such portions only as would seem absolutely indispensable to open communication with Columbia and Red River, and proceeded in the hastiest and most ill-judged manner possible to active operations on that part of the line which at present is the most costly and the most useless. This proceeding is characteristic at once of their bad faith and bad judgment.

We are at a loss to know why Mr. MURDOCH and his party have been instructed to commence the survey of a line of railway from Sault Ste. Marie east. Is it seriously contemplated by the Government to connect the Canadian Pacific Railway at this point with the contemplated continuation of the American line from Duluth east? If not, why this waste of money? And if they do, what becomes of all the loud talk last Winter about the necessity of a road being built immediately, every inch on our own territory? If we must use any American line, we have a better connection already by Detroit or Milwaukee with St. Paul, without building a mile of fresh roadway.

Incredible Power of a Storm—A Train Blown from the Track—Immense Destruction.

The telegraphic reports in no way exaggerated the tremendous force of the storm which recently devastated a portion of Nebraska. In the country near Omaha serious mischief was done. A number of people were killed, and a vast quantity of property destroyed. The house of a farmer, J. H. JESTER, was lifted bodily from its foundation by a furious blast and whirled through the air five rods or more, stunning and bruising the frightened inmates. In the same town, nearly every house was unroofed, the wind tearing the roofs off like pasteboard. For miles the fine corn-fields and wheat-fields have been ruined. The afternoon train on the Fremont and Elkhorn Valley Railroad was struck by the storm between Scribner and Crowell, and the three coaches lifted from the track, thrown down the embankment, and turned upside down in the ditch. One side of the engine was lifted eight inches from the track, but the coupling broke, and it fell back again. Nearly every passenger was more or less injured.

The house of NATHAN AUSTIN was picked up by the wind, carried about 100 feet, and torn completely into pieces. Mr. AUSTIN was crushed to death in the wreck by falling timbers. His daughter escaped with her life, though she was severely injured. The Union Pacific Railroad express-train, which had drawn up to the water-tank at Lone Tree, was backed away from the building when the approach of the storm was noticed, and not a moment too soon, for the windmill and building fell immediately afterward with a fearful crash. As the storm swept about the train, shaking it tremendously, the employes of the company hurried through the sleeping-cars, which were considered the safest from being the heaviest, and they said that the passengers were nearly all on their knees praying for mercy, for not one expected to escape alive. Immense hailstones fell at this point, and a dispatch received from there said that none were smaller than coffee cups. One was found that actually measured 12 inches in circumference. In the city twelve houses were blown down and destroyed. The roof was torn from the back side of the depot, the kitchen of the hotel was blown down, the telegraph poles were torn from the ground, a box freight car, standing on a side-track, was demolished, the frame of which was blown down an embankment, and the track was taken up by an opposite current of wind and thrown on the main track; piles of lumber were whirled in every direction.

Another Case of Paternal Brutality—A [illegible] Flogs His Daughter Nearly to Death.

From the Mound City (Mo.) Sentinel.

It is not unfrequent of late that we hear, through the medium of the Press, of the outrages committed in almost every locality within the borders of the nation, and it now becomes our task to chronicle one of the most dastardly outrages perpetrated by human hand, which happened in our midst within the past ten days. To give the details in full we shall relate the circumstances, as we learn them, of the cause of the barbaric transaction. On the Fourth of July, Miss ELLEN MCGREW, in company with some others, attended the celebration at this place, remaining during the day and until after the fire-works in the evening. On such occasions the commingling of young people is a natural result, and this case is not an exception to the rule. A young man by the name of FRED. MITCHELL sought and obtained the company of Miss MCGREW during the evening, and, after the exercises, escorted her home. After arriving at home, and upon entering the house, she was asked who came home with her, and she replied that Mr. MITCHELL and others came in the same wagon. At this her father became enraged, and threatened to get out of bed immediately and whip her, but did not make any attempt until the next morning. We are informed that the young lady arose quite early the next morning, and not long after the father got up and ordered her to go to the smoke-house, at the same time telling her that he was going to whip her if she did not make certain promises to him, which were these: That she would not hereafter speak to or countenance said MITCHELL. She told her father that she could not make any such promises, as she knew she could not keep them, and therefore did not wish to tell him a falsehood. The father becoming convinced that she would not make any such promises, became more enraged, when he clinched her and forced her into the smoke-house, closing the door after him. The story of his brutal transaction is as follows: He first took her hands and tied them behind her, and afterward pulled down her hair, which is quite long, and tied it to her hands, drawing her head back as far as he could with her hair. He then put a strap around her neck and choked her, and took a stick that he had previously secured and struck her three times with it. He then dropped the stick, and knocked her down with his fist, and kicked her several times thereafter. She was taken into the house by her mother and friends and placed on the bed, where she remained in an unconscious state for about three hours. Dr. LANTERN, of Farlinsville, was called upon, who visited the house, but MCGREW forbade him telling anything concerning the case, without he was obliged to by law. We learn that the doctor refused to make an examination of the young lady's body, stating that he did not wish to know more. She remained in bed from the time of the occurrence, which was Wednesday morning, until Sunday evening, and then was barely able to sit up. This occurred in Centreville township, about seven miles from this place. Mr. MITCHELL is said to be a trustworthy young man. He was employed by MCGREW for a year previous to the occurrence. We are also informed that he is a member of the same church. He is highly spoken of by the neighbors as a poor but honest and industrious boy. MCGREW was brought into town on Wednesday evening, by Deputy-Constable E. C. STRONG. He gave bonds to appear at this place for trial next Wednesday morning.

Dangers of Circumstantial Evidence—An Innocent Man Sent to the Penitentiary.

From the Ohio State Journal, July 19.

A remarkable case, showing the danger of trusting implicitly to circumstantial evidence, has recently been completed in Toledo. Nearly three years ago, ROBERT SHARP was found dead, with shot and slugs in his brain. A man named HARRINGTON, who had been on intimate terms with the deceased, was arrested for the murder. The testimony was wholly circumstantial, but so skillfully "worked up" by the detectives that HARRINGTON was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary. His lawyers had become interested in the case, and, although HARRINGTON was a poor man, they determined to fight his cause to the end. After a long and arduous struggle through the District and Supreme Courts, an order for a new trial was obtained, and that trial has just closed. The main points in the evidence upon which he was convicted, were the apparent correspondence of the shot in the body of the dead man with that in the shot-bag belonging to HARRINGTON; the correspondence of pieces of newspaper found near the scene of the supposed murder, assumed to be part of the gun wadding, with a torn paper in HARRINGTON's residence, and a piece in his vest-pocket, and that the motive for the murder was to be found in the alleged fact of SHARP having come to Toledo with several hundred dollars of money, which HARRINGTON knew, and that no one else was so intimate with SHARP. On the second trial it was rendered doubtful whether there was a similarity in the shot. It was clearly proven that the pieces of paper alleged to have been picked up at the scene of the murder were not there at the finding of the body, nor for a day or two afterward, and the inference was unavoidable that they were placed there by the detectives to aid them in "working up" the case against HARRINGTON. It was further proven that SHARP was destitute when he arrived in Toledo, and that HARRINGTON was doing his best to aid him in procuring employment. To crown all, an alibi was satisfactorily proven. HARRINGTON was declared innocent, and the jury voluntarily gave him a letter, signed by every one, repeating in emphatic terms their belief of his entire innocence of any knowledge of the supposed murder, and bearing testimony to his uniform good character. The public sentiment unanimously coincided with this verdict. The former employer of HARRINGTON immediately took him back again into his service.

Boston Finances.

The Auditor of the City of Boston has just rendered his report, from which it appears that the expenditures of the past year amounted to $19,243,218 60. The following are the more important items: Ordinary expenses, (including $1,900,489 89 interest, &c., on the city debt,) $6,394,042 49; laying out and building new streets, and widening old ones not included in the annual appropriations, $2,016,068 94; State tax, $983,775; water debt, redeemed, $686,000; erecting new school-houses, with land for the same, $448,879 61; Fort Hill Improvement, $389,963 31; Suffolk-street District, $241,494 08; Chestnut Hill Reservoir, $339,957 86; Water-works, Dorchester, $237,298 71; East Boston Ferries, $212,548 00; city debt, redeemed, $203,300; Water-works, Boston Highlands, $105,083 55; Chestnut Hill driveway, $94,751 03; Dorchester debt, redeemed, $12,000; Treasurer's payments to Commissioners of Sinking Fund were $10,370,976 22. The payments on behalf of the County of Suffolk were $670,348 38, chiefly for Court and jail expenses and coroner's inquests. The total receipts from all sources amounted to $20,918,498 71. The following is a statement of the city debt for several years:

	Total debt.	Means on hand for paying.	Net debt.
1865	$11,497,699 32	$1,621,255 41	$9,876,424 91
1866	12,180,250 70	2,0[illegible],590 [illegible]	9,140,608 [illegible]
1867	13,021,463 15	4,440,278 32	8,581,184 83
1868	14,146,900 66	5,199,360 73	8,947,539 [illegible]
1869	17,304,435 90	6,869,989 11	10,434,446 [illegible]
1870	21,818,411 [illegible]	9,216,831 26	12,602,580 [illegible]
1871	26,666,436 73	11,632,959 91	15,033,476 [illegible]

The Auditor classifies this debt as follows:

City debt proper	$14,666,680 00
Water debt (not cost of the Water-works)	9,219,896 64
War debt	1,914,500 00
Roxbury debt	663,850 00
Dorchester debt	201,500 00
Total	$26,[illegible]

A Boa Constrictor at Large in a Western City.

From the Sedalia (Ill.) Times.

At the exhibition of COLE's Circus and Menagerie in this city about a month since a boa constrictor escaped from the cage at night and disappeared. Search was made for the animal, but he could not be found and was given up for lost. Yesterday as some ladies were walking down Lyon-street, they came suddenly upon the huge, uplifted head of an enormous snake. Its head thrust up through the wooden sidewalk, rolled from side to side, and its little black eyes glittered angrily at a small rat dog that was dancing around and barking at the strange brute. The ladies gave the alarm when quite a crowd began to collect. Dr. BOYAN quickly mastered the situation. Procuring a large box and a long pole he removed several boards of the walk and soon had his snake-ship safely caged. It proved to be the boa constrictor lost by Cole's Menagerie. It had taken refuge under the board sidewalk, where it had subsisted probably on rats and other delicacies of the season. It is now in safe keeping and will be restored to its owners. It is about eight feet long.

THE CEYLONESE.

Departure of the Elephants for Canada—Scenes Around the Depot—Rajah Rebellious.

The ten elephants which were landed from the bark *Nehemiah Gibson*, at the foot of Thirtieth-street, North River, on Saturday, a full description of which was given in yesterday's TIMES, were lodged for the night in a yard in Eleventh-avenue in connection with the stables of the Hudson River Railroad. Here they were visited by the greater portion of the population of the surrounding neighborhood, and up to a late hour on Saturday night, and as soon as it was daylight on Sunday morning the whole vicinity seemed to be flocking to see these monster animals. Those who could not gain access to the yard by legitimate means climbed over the tops and walls of the shanties around, while others strained their eyes through cracks or holes of the boarded fence of the yard in order to get a glimpse of the visitors. Some of the sight-seers seemed as anxious to see the Singhalese keepers as they were to view the elephants. The Oriental costume of these men, the odd sounds they uttered to call each other, or to make their charges obey them, all added to the wonderment of the crowd. These men are Mohammedans, and it is quite an undertaking to provide food for them, as they will not eat any animal food unless they kill it themselves. [illegible] have lately been fed on curried fish, and [illegible] fowl, which they eat with a great relish. [illegible] o'clock it was made known that the [illegible] would leave their quarters for the depot [illegible] Hudson River Railroad Company, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. The crowd [illegible] the yard soon increased; men and boys [illegible] from their domiciles only partly dressed; [illegible] with babes in their arms and small [illegible] of children dragging to their skirts, came [illegible] from all directions.

[illegible] the large gates were thrown open, and there was a general rush to get out of the way. [illegible] in their hurry tumbled one over the [illegible] while men and women were splashed [illegible] head to foot with the mud from [illegible] pools which abound in this neighborhood. All mishaps seemed to be taken in good part; all had come with a determination to see the elephant, come what might. The distance to the depot was soon accomplished. Five large [illegible] cars were drawn up for their reception near the passenger's platform, which were surrounded by a number of employes of the Company, and a few favored outsiders who gained [illegible] at the entrance-gate. Meanwhile the crowd remained outside on the tops of cars, wagons, carts, houses, and every available object where they could get another glimpse. Opinions as to the probable age of the animals, their strength, &c., were freely passed, and it was most amusing to listen to the various stories which were told to the children by their elders of the habits of these animals. One individual, who was inside the inclosure, and who held two timid little girls by the hand, was vainly endeavoring to convince them that the "helephants were as 'armless as lambs," when the baby elephant scampered toward him. His courage instantly failed. He took the two girls up sharply, one under each arm, and decamped for several yards as fast as his legs would carry him.

The arrangements for moving the animals from the platform to the cars were very simple. Strong planks were laid down from the platform to the cars, and the cars being only a few inches higher than the platform, the incline they had to ascend was very slight. Two were placed in each car, and there was very little trouble in getting the first four couple into the four cars. The remaining couple consisted of the baby elephant, and the largest one in the troupe, called Rajah. After some little difficulty the baby was got in, but Rajah seemed determined not to enter his new domicile. He roared and threw himself about when it was attempted to pull and push him in by force. He would not stir an inch. Presently he made a sudden dart in the opposite direction to which he was wanted to go, dragging the Singhalese and others who were holding the rope with him. He had not proceeded far before two of the keepers managed to get before him, and with the aid of their spears stopped him. He was brought back, and reached the door of the car, when he suddenly turned round and repeated his previous manoeuvre. Again he was brought back, but blows from the sticks and spears could not make the unruly and obstinate brute enter the cars. At last Capt. [illegible] suggested that the baby should be brought out of the car again, with the idea that when Rajah saw it come out and re-enter he would follow it. After a little coaxing and a deal of sponge cake and sugar-candy the Captain's idea had the desired effect. Slowly feeling every inch of his way, and not moving more than one inch at a time, Rajah at last walked into the car. No sooner had this feat been accomplished than trusses of hay and barrels of water were placed in each car, the barrels being screwed to the sides and bottoms. The Superintendent of the line also ordered a carpenter to bore several holes in each car two inches in diameter, in order to give the animals plenty of air. A baggage and passenger car was furnished for the keepers and others, and soon after they were loaded a powerful engine was attached and the train started off on its special journey. The crowd anxiously watched till nothing could be seen but the smoke from the engine and the cloud of dust that surrounded the cars, and nothing heard but the distant rumbling of wheels, and an occasional ding-dong from the bell.

The Irish Confederation and the Exiles.

A well-attended meeting of delegates from the various clubs of the Irish Confederation was held yesterday afternoon, at Germania Hall, for the purpose of making arrangements to hold a public meeting to promote organization among Irishmen. Capt. AUGUSTINE E. COSTELLO was called on to preside, and WILLIAM E. FOLEY was appointed Secretary. Among the speakers were Capt. MCGUIRE and Dr. POWERS. The intention of holding a public meeting was abandoned when it was announced that THOMAS CLARKE LUBY, one of the Fenian exiles, had selected "The Irish Confederation and the Cause of Ireland" for the subject of a lecture to be delivered at Cooper Institute, on the evening of Monday, Aug. 7. The lecture is to be given in order to raise funds to bring Mr. [illegible] wife and family out from the old country.

Previous to the above meeting the members of the General Sheridan Club of the Confederation met at the same place, and adopted a series of resolutions in reference to the recent riot, in which "the military massacre of the 12th of July" was characterized as "the foulest blot on the civilization of the nineteenth century."

Funeral of Prof. J. W. S. Hows.

The funeral of the late Prof. JOHN W. S. HOWS took place at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon from St. Clement's Protestant Episcopal Church, and was attended by a large congregation of mourners. In the absence of the rector, Rev. Mr. FISKE, assisted by Rev. Dr. PRICE, officiated. During the reading of the burial service, the casket containing the remains was borne along the middle aisle and placed in front of the altar. At the conclusion of the exercises the congregation had an opportunity of looking at the features, which wore a calm and peaceful expression. The passage of scripture read by the officiating clergyman was First Corinthians, fifteenth chapter and twentieth verse. The Dead March in Saul was played on the organ by Mr. A. A. WILD, organist. The mourners accompanied the remains to St. Mark's Cemetery, where they were placed in a receiving vault previous to being interred in their final resting-place.

Meeting of the French Internationals—What They Think of the Orange Riot.

The French section No. 2 of the International Working Men's Society met yesterday morning, in Prince-street, delegate CHAZY acting as temporary President. The subject announced for debate was "The Orange Riot and the Remedy Against its Recurrence." The French workmen expressed their opinions freely, and many clever hits at the City Government were made. The result of the debate was that the majority decided that no processions whatever, except those in honor or commemorative of American national events, should be permitted to pass through the streets of the City. The minority, only two members out of the section, were in favor of having all processions pass free and undisturbed. A resolution was adopted deploring the shedding of blood, condemning the vacillating course adopted by Superintendent KELSO and Mayor HALL, and the "sacred action of Gov. HOFFMAN" at the eleventh hour. It was resolved that the resolution, minutes of the debate, and action of the section be placed before the Central Committee for suitable consideration, and similar action if deemed advisable.

Burglars Disappointed.

About 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon the store on the second floor of No. 403 Broadway, which had been closed at 3 o'clock, was found to have been broken open by burglars, who had filled two bags with kid gloves and had them ready for removal, when they were frightened away by the approach of persons doing business in another part of the building, and fled, leaving the bags lying inside the door of the store. Officer HALEY, of the Broadway Squad, was called, who notified Capt. PETTY, of the Fifth Precinct, by whose order the goods were left where they were found, and the premises were secured.

A Tenement-House Stabbing Affray.

At an early hour yesterday morning the Police were called upon to quell a tumult in the frame tenement rear of No. 84 South Eighth-street, Williamsburg. On making their appearance the Police found that a gang of young loafers who reside in the neighborhood had made a raid on some of the tenants, probably for the purpose of plunder, and that they had been beaten off. During the fight a young man named ALEXANDER SMALL was stabbed in the left side, but not dangerously. BERNARD LYON, [illegible] years of age, one of the tenants, was subsequently arrested and locked up in the Fourth-street Station-house, to answer for the felonious assault.

Base-Ball—Games This Week.

The following are the games which are to be played this week:

July 24.—Central vs. Eagle, at Hoboken.
July 24.—Burnside vs. Brooklyn, on Capitoline Ground.
July 25.—Star vs. Amateur, of Newark, on Capitoline Ground.
July 26.—Champions vs. Excelsiors, at Jersey City.
July 26.—Dramatic vs. Athletic, of Brooklyn, at Bergen, N. J.
July 26.—Athletic, of Brooklyn, vs. Rosedale, on Capitoline Ground.
July 26.—Harmonic vs. Resolute, of Elizabeth, on Capitoline Ground.
July 27.—Montauk vs. Union, of Bergen, at Bergen.
July 27.—Atlantic vs. Eckford, on Capitoline Ground.
July 28.—Dramatic vs. Eagle, at Bergen, N. J.
July 28.—Champion vs. Trenton, on Champion Ground.
July 29.—Star vs. Atlantic, return game, on Capitoline Ground.

Last night the Mutuals took their departure for the West, to play a series of games until August 5. They play at Pittsburg today, at Fort Wayne on the 26th, at Chicago on the 28th and 29th, at Rockford on the 31st, at Chicago on the 1st proximo, and at Cleveland on the 3d.

Cricket—Games This Week.

July 24 and 25.—New-York vs. Weinussinnet, at Hoboken.
July 26 and 27.—St. George vs. Weinussinnet, at Hoboken.
July 29.—Manhattan vs. Weinussinnet, at Hoboken. One day's match.
Today the New-York Club commences play with the Boston eleven, at Hoboken, at 12 o'clock.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court Opens 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
28	Samuels vs. Globe Printing Co.	117	Leggett et al. vs. Skinner, et al.
86	Conkling et al. vs. King, et al.	118	James Smith vs. Samuel Schiels.
116	Gray vs. Wood.		

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 22.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115¾	500 N. Y. & N. H.	[illegible]
154,000 do.	115⅞	50 Ocean Bank	[illegible]
16,000 do.	115¾	41 Del. & H. Canal	119
[illegible]	[illegible]	200 Con. Coal of Md.	37¼
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	113⅛	500 do.	37
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67	112⅞	100 do. bet. call	37
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	112⅞	200 Canton Co. bet. call	73
100,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	113½	100 Mariposa Min. Co.	[illegible]
5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	113¼	100 Sp. M. Coal. b. c.	72
[illegible]	[illegible]	200 W. U. Tel. b. c.	56⅛
4,000 Ga. State 6s	83	500 do.	56½
1,000 Ga. State 7s	94¼	200 Pacific M. S. bet. b.	43⅝
5,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. B.	96½	200 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	95⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	10,000 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs.	91
[illegible]	[illegible]	1000 do.	91¼
10,000 N. Car. 6s, new	23	700 Reading, bet. call	110⅞
2,000 do.	37	125 Mich. Central	120
8,000 S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July	[illegible]	200 Clev. & Pitts.	119¾
[illegible] Mo. State 6s	96	10 do.	120
11,000 do.	[illegible]	500 Chi. & N. W.	66½
3,000 N. C. 6s, S. Tax	19¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000 Ark. 6s, F. A.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000 Erie 3d M.	[illegible]	400 do. bet. call	65¾
20,000 Long Dock Bds.	90½	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,000 C. P. Gold Bds.	98¾	100 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	88
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st	97½	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000 do.	97⅞	100 C., C. & Ind. Cen.	[illegible]
2,000 do.	97⅝	10 N. J. Central	105⅞
11,000 Un. Pac. L. G.	[illegible]	100 Chicago & R. I.	106⅛
5,000 H. & St. J. 8s, C. B.	103¼	50 Tol., Wab. & W.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	10 Pitts., F. W. & C.	[illegible]
2,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st	[illegible]	300 Han. & St. Jo.	71
[illegible]	[illegible]	200 H. & St. Jo. Pref.	[illegible]
1,000 M. & St. P. 7 3-10 G.	[illegible]	[illegible]	51¼
1,000 Ch. & M. L. 1st	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st	[illegible]	20 Albany & Sus.	[illegible]
20 Lake Sh.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$40,000 U. S. 6s, '81	115⅞	100 Con. Coal of Md.	[illegible]
30,000 do.	115⅞	do. bet. call	38¼
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	[illegible]	200 P. M. S. S. Co. b. c.	43⅝
5,000 do.	112¾	400 N. Y. C. & H.	95⅞
8,000 do.	112⅞	2000 N. Y. C. & H. S.	91
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	113	100 Erie R.	28
10,000 U. S. 6s Cur.	113¼	25 Mich. Cen. R.	120
10,000 do.	113¼	200 Clev. & Pitts.	119¾
1,000 S. C. 6s, n. Jan. & July	[illegible]	75 Panama R. bet. c.	71
6,000 Mo. 6s	[illegible]	300 Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
100 W. U. Tel.	56½	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
500 do.	56½	do. bet. call	88
100 do.	56⅛	100 Chi. & R. I.	106⅛
200 do.	56¼	100 C., C. & Ind. R.	88¼
300 do.	56½	400 Tol., W. & W.	57⅝
200 do.	[illegible]	100 O. & M. R. bet. call	[illegible]
100 Con. Coal of Md. bet. call	38	300 H. & St. J. bet. c.	70

MONDAY, July 24—1 A. M.

The general trade of the past week showed a fair measure of activity, especially in the line of Imports and Domestic Commission Goods. The latter have further improved in prices, owing to the stiffness in the raw materials of Cotton and Wool and the signs of a good Fall business. The demand for the leading articles of General Foreign Merchandise, like Sugar and Coffee, is large and the trade satisfactory. The amount of Imports, of all descriptions, thrown on the market, and upon which Customs were paid during the week, is about $8,000,000, or two millions more than the original entries of the week. In other words, the amount of Goods in Bond has been reduced to the extent of about $2,000,000. The Exports of Domestic Produce are now running ahead of last season, while the Exports of Gold and Silver are very considerably less, as the comparison now runs into the weeks of 1870 succeeding the outbreak of the great War in Europe. The shipment of Gold Coin for the week is only a million of dollars, and the price of Gold has fallen ¼ ₽ cent, and the rates of Exchange on London ¼ ₽ cent. The advices from the other side denote increasing abundance in Money at very low rates of Interest, and some of the Bankers here are offering to lend their Exchange at 4@5 ₽ cent. ₽ annum for 3@4 months on Stock collateral or prime Merchant paper. The London *Times*, referring to the reports of the Bank of France as influencing the supply of Money on the Continent, estimates that beside's the $175,000,000 of Gold which the Bank has paid out since last Summer, the further sum of $150,000,000 has been created for the use of the business world by the increased Note Circulation of the Bank. These facts, connected with the notice from the new German Empire that the War Loans of Prussia are to be paid off, and with the receipt into Germany of a large portion of the French Indemnity Money, seem to strengthen the belief in cheap rates of Interest for some time to come, both in England (whose Bank now holds more Bullion than ever before known to its history,) and on the Continent. Our American Funds are feeling this influence abroad, and significant intimations come by Cable that the London market is closely approaching the par in Gold of our New 5 ₽ cent. Loan, now in charge of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in that City.

The Stock Market for the week shows a general decline on the Railway Shares and a decided turn in speculation to the bearish side.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, July 22, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$1,273,800
Decrease in Specie	1,616,200
Increase in other Legal Tenders	1,844,700
Decrease in Deposits	1,797,231
Decrease in Circulation	9,776

	July 23, '70.	July 22, '71.	July 15, '71.
National Capital	$73,032,200	$73,232,000	$73,131,000
Loan Capital	12,129,800	15,244,600	15,244,600
Total	$85,162,000	$88,569,600	$88,569,600
Loans	262,201,066	300,068,784	301,342,238
Gold and Gold Notes	24,365,612	18,141,987	19,958,260
Other Legal Tenders	53,976,711	72,419,670	70,574,970
Deposits	232,965,512	255,735,063	257,532,294
Circulation	32,369,327	30,371,186	30,380,961
In Sub-Treasury	[illegible]	86,651,380	82,825,437

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful money held as against the circulation and deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	July 15, '71.	July 22, '71.	July 23, '70.
Deposits	$257,532,294	$255,735,063	$232,965,512
Circulation	30,381,961	30,371,186	32,369,327
Total	$287,914,255	$286,106,249	$265,334,839
Required 25 ₽ ct.	71,978,564	71,526,562	66,241,212
Gold & Greenbacks	90,533,136	90,561,657	98,344,323
Excess	$18,554,581	$19,035,095	$22,103,111
Rate for money	3@5 ₽ ct.	3@6 ₽ ct.	3@6 ₽ ct.

The City Bank movement for the week reflects the absence of a substantial demand for Money, even at the cheap rates prevailing for a month or more past. The Loans have run off $1,273,800. The Gold and Gold Notes are less by $1,616,000, in consequence of the Customs and Export demand for Gold. The Greenbacks have increased $1,844,000. The general line of Deposits is $1,797,000 lower than last Monday. The Customs of the week at this port in Gold are $3,270,597, or $1,864,000 more than was paid out for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. Against this difference, $1,000,000 Gold was sold by the Treasury on Thursday. The Export movement of American Gold for the week is $1,087,000, and of Silver and other Specie $432,000. The rates for Money at the close of the week were 3@4 ₽ cent. on call loan to the Brokers, and 4@5 ₽ cent. on time negotiations and on short Merchant paper, of prime signatures. Sterling Bills have been loaned for 3@4 months at the rate of 5 ₽ cent. per annum with ordinary Stock collateral as security on 20 ₽ cent. margin to be kept good pending the loan. These Bills are equivalent to a loan in Gold. The borrower takes the risk of relending his Gold for Currency, or the risk of selling his Gold at the going rates and repurchasing in November, when the Sterling Bills which he has borrowed have to be returned.

The Import entries at New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the past week, were $6,094,817 as against $5,456,600 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $4,440,652, against $3,567,466 same week in 1870. The Exports of Gold and Silver, $1,479,859, against $6,107,352 same week in 1870. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $3,270,597. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 8,312 bales.

The gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, for the Calendar year 1871, are as follows, the figures being official to July 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

January	$28,553,376	June	$30,346,411
February	32,992,722	July 8	6,698,245
March	38,449,670	July 15	5,722,295
April	32,624,773	July 22	6,094,817
May	34,146,019		
Total since Jan. 1			$216,589,333
Same date, 1870			166,941,783
Increase in 1871			$49,628,050

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, is as follows:

January	$15,687,376	June	$18,595,125
February	18,728,742	July 5	2,722,990
March	22,130,222	July 12	4,902,225
April	19,880,674	July 19	4,440,652
May	16,019,735		
Total since Jan. 1			$127,829,747
Same date, 1870			90,975,541
Increase in 1871			$37,384,206
Gold, July 22, 1871			111¼ ₽ cent.
Gold, July 21, 1870			119 ₽ cent.

The exports from New York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion since Jan. 1 are as follows:

January	$2,149,211	June	$8,604,738
February	4,022,063	July 1	2,126,797
March	7,469,380	July 8	1,710,088
April	9,963,000	July 15	1,282,244
May	8,812,620	July 22	1,479,859
Total since Jan. 1			$48,553,785
Same date, 1870			25,079,461
Increase since Jan. 1			$23,754,111

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1:

Customs received.		Gold Interest paid.	
January	$12,222,325	January	$16,665,105
February	12,681,633	February	1,264,511
March	15,851,950	March	4,042,915
April	12,960,888	April	1,026,752
May	12,159,183	May	15,530,402
June	10,628,314	June	2,577,604
July 1	360,000	July 1	7,790,115
July 8	2,370,702	July 8	3,703,476
July 15	2,542,769	July 15	2,361,560
July 22	3,270,597	July 22	1,406,085
Total, 1871	$85,012,960	Total, 1871	$57,319,369
Total, 1870	74,045,486	Total, 1870	60,509,740

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET—THE WEEK.

		July 23, '70.
American Gold	112¾ @ 111¼ @ 111⅝	119¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and Nov.	114¾ @ 113½ @ 114⅛	109
U. S. 5-20s, Jan. and July	113⅝ @ 112¾ @ 112⅞	107⅝
U. S. 5 ₽ cents, 10-40s	113⅝ @ 113	[illegible]
Cen. Pacific 6 ₽ cents	98⅞ @ 98⅜	86½
Union Pacific 6 ₽ cents	[illegible]	81⅝
New-York Central	96⅜ @ 95⅛	93¾
New-York Central Scrip	91⅜ @ 91	88¾
Rock Island	108¾ @ 106⅛	113¾
Lake Shore	108¾ @ 107⅛	90⅝
N. W. Common	71¼ @ 66½	82¾
N. W. Preferred	90⅝ @ 88⅛	85
Reading	112 @ 110⅜ @ 111⅛	96
Ohio and Mississippi	44 @ 43⅝	24⅞
St. Paul Common	59¾ @ 57⅝	60⅞
St. Paul Preferred	80¼ @ 79⅝	78¾
Toledo and Wabash	[illegible]	44⅞
Union Pacific	29¾ @ 27	[illegible]
Erie	28⅞ @ 28⅛	22½

The sales of Gold fell to 111¼ @ 111⅜ in the forenoon, but returned to 111½ @ 112 @ 111¾ later in the day. The weakness in Gold caused some of the Public Funds to recede ⅛ @ ¼ ₽ cent. from Friday's prices, but the demand continued strong, and on the old 5 ₽ cents 10-40s the bidding at the close of the day was 113 @ 113⅛, and on the 5-20s of 1867, 112¾ @ 112⅞ ₽ cent.

In the other departments of the Exchange, the Railway speculation was generally weak, and some of the Miscellaneous Shares, like Western Telegraph and Consolidated Coal, decidedly lower. The Telegraph Stock was pressed on sale at 56 @ 55½ @ 56½ ₽ cent. Consolidated Coal sold down to 37 ₽ cent., but rallied to 38¼ ₽ cent. The New-York and Western Railways were, for the most part, lower than on Friday, and special weakness was manifested in North-west Common, St. Paul Common, and Hannibal and St. Joseph Common and Preferred. New-York Central was down to 95⅛ ₽ cent. The Southern State Bonds were firm on Georgias and Missouris, and on other descriptions steady.

After the late Boards, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 22.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	113⅛	113⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¼	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅛	112⅞
American Gold	112⅛	111¾
Bills on London, 60 days	110¼	110¼
N. Y. C. and Hudson	95¾	95⅝
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Ctfs.	91	91
Reading Railroad	111	111⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅝	106⅛
North-west Common	66	66⅜
North-west Preferred	88	88⅛
Pacific Mail	43⅝	43⅝
St. Paul Preferred	79	79⅛
St. Paul Common	58	57⅝
Lake Shore	107⅛	107⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	43⅝	43⅝
Toledo and Wabash	58	57⅝
Western Telegraph	56⅛	56⅛
Erie	28	28⅛
Union Pacific	26⅞	27
Central Pacific Bonds	98⅛	98⅛
Union Pacific Bonds	88	87⅞
Consolidated Coal	38⅛	38⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1871.

Gold receipts	$682,142 48
Gold payments	1,301,787 11
Gold balance	83,843,269 70
Currency receipts	424,140 59
Currency payments	582,736 66
Currency balance	5,239,311 42
Customs	351,000 00
Canceled gold coupons sent to Washington	1,035,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₽ cent. reg., '81	115⅝	5-20 coup., '67	112⅞
6 ₽ cent. coup., '81	116	5-20 coup., '68	112⅞
5-20 coup., '62	114¼	10-40 registered	112⅞
5-20 coup., '64	112¾	10-40 coupon	113⅛
5-20 coup., '65	[illegible]	6s, currency	112⅞
5-20 coup., n. issue, '65	112⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old	73	Ohio 6s, '81	[illegible]
Tennessee 6s, new	72½	Ohio 6s, '86	[illegible]
Virginia 6s, Consol.	70	Illinois Canal, '70	[illegible]
Virginia 6s, Deferred	25	Ind. 6s, War Loan	[illegible]
Georgia 6s	82	Indiana 5s	[illegible]
Georgia 7s, new	94	Michigan 6s, '73	[illegible]
Georgia 7s, Gold	96½	Michigan 6s, '78	[illegible]
N. C. 6s, new	23¼	Michigan 6s, '83	[illegible]
N. C. 6s, Sp. Tax	19½	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	[illegible]
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	57½	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L.	[illegible]
Missouri 6s	94	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	[illegible]
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is.	97	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	[illegible]
Louisiana 7s, Pen'ty	70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	[illegible]
California 7s	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	[illegible]
Connecticut 6s	100¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	[illegible]
Rhode Island 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	[illegible]
Alabama 8s	[illegible]	N. Y. 5s, Canal L.	[illegible]
Arkansas 6s, Funded	56	N. Y. 5s, Canal L.	[illegible]
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	54	N. Y. 5s, Canal L.	[illegible]
Ohio 6s, '75	103		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93½	Han. & Naples 1st	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	88	Gt. W. 1st, '88	94½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, subs'n	89	Gt. W. 2d, '93	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	[illegible]
Erie 1st Ext.	101	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	97
Erie 1st Ind.	92½	Gal. & Chi. Ext.	103½
Erie 2d 7s, '79	97	Gal. & Chi. 2d	[illegible]
Erie 3d 7s, '83	99	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	101
Erie 4th 7s, '80	[illegible]	Morris & Essex 1st	103½
Erie 5th 7s, '88	94	Morris & Essex 2d	101
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	[illegible]	Clev. & Tol. s. F.	[illegible]
Long Dock bs.	90½	N. J. Cen. New bs.	103½
H. R. 2d M. S. F.	[illegible]	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	104
Har. 1st 7s	102½	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	[illegible]
H. Con. M. S. F. 6s	[illegible]	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	97
Alb. & Susq. 2d bs.	[illegible]	P., F. W. & C. eq. b.	102
M. C. 1st 8s, '82	120	Clev. & P. Con. S. F.	[illegible]
C. B. & Q. 8 ₽ c. 1st	111	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	100
M. S. 7 ₽ c. 2d	97½	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	[illegible]
M. S. & N. I. s. F. 7 ₽ c.	101¼	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	[illegible]
Pac. 7s guar. by Mo.	99½	Chi. & Alt. 1st	102
Un. Pac. 1st bs.	87¼	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	[illegible]
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. 1st	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7 ₽ c., '75	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. Con.	[illegible]
Alt. & T. H. 1st	[illegible]	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	[illegible]
Alt. & T. H. 2d P.	96	St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st	94½
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	77	Mil. & St. P. 1st	106¾
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 2d	91¾
Chi. & N. W. Int. bs.	98½	M. & St. P. I. & M. Div.	89½
Chi. & N. W. Ext. bs.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 2d	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. 1st	99½	Marietta & Cin. 1st	95½
Han. & St. Jo. Con.	103	Chi. & Mil. 1st	[illegible]
Del., L. & W. 1st	100¼	Joliet & Chi. 1st	103¼
Del., L. & W. 2d	[illegible]	C., C. & Ind. 1st	[illegible]
Tol. & W. 1st Ext.	95	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	88¾
T. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.	83¾	Tol., P. & W. 2d	[illegible]
Tol. & W. 2d	92½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Tol. & W. Equip. bs.	83⅛	Bos., H. & E. guar.	[illegible]
Tol. & W. Cons. Conv.	87	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	88¼

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	132	Bank of N. America	104½
Manhattan	155	Metropolitan	[illegible]
Merchants'	118½	People's	148
Mechanics'	138	East River	115¼
Union	135	Market	130
America	148½	Nassau	107
City	225	Corn Exchange	129
Tradesmen's	150	St. Nicholas	125
Butchers & Drovers'	140	Marine	160
Mechanics & Traders'	120	Commonwealth	91
Gallatin National	121	Imp. & Traders'	175
Merchants' Ex.	109	Park	155
Seventh Ward	109	Manuf. & Merchants'	103
State of New-York	110	Central National	108
Commerce	117⅛	Second National	110
Ocean	95	Fourth National	113
Mercantile	130	Ninth National	115¼
American Exchange	114	Tenth National	125
Bank of the Repub'c	117	Bkrs. & Brokers' Ass.	90

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD COMPANY bear 8 per cent. currency, or 7 per cent. gold interest, have forty-five years to run, are in the denomination of $1,000 or £200 each, are limited in amount to $12,500 per mile, and are based upon the LOUISIANA Division of the great trunk line, from Mobile through New-Orleans, to Houston, of which line two-thirds is already built. These bonds are offered for the present at 90, and accrued interest from July 1.

The advantages of these bonds for SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT are manifest upon examination. No railroad bond is better secured, while holders of Governments will find a decided profit in selling at the present high prices and reinvesting in these bonds, which cost less, but pay much larger interest.

The fullest information given on application.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Banker, and Financial Agent New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, NO. 23 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, July 24, 1871.

TO PERSONS DESIRING TO INVEST MONEY OR TO FUND THEIR FIVE-TWENTIES, we offer and recommend, with the fullest confidence, the FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, AS AN ENTIRELY SAFE AND RELIABLE INVESTMENT.

The great value of the property now existing, in completed road in successful operation, RENDERS THE SECURITY AMPLE AND INDEPENDENT OF FUTURE CONTINGENCIES.

THE TRAFFIC awaiting the extension of the Road to the Ohio River as a great East and West Trunk Line, now in progress and rapidly approaching completion, WILL BE IMMENSE AND PROFITABLE.

The experienced, prudent and honorable management for which the Company is distinguished, and the well-known high character and standing of its officers and directors, are a sufficient guarantee of good faith, and insure for their securities a high credit and standing in the market, which must render them always popular and salable.

The exchange of Five-twenties for these Bonds may now be made with a profit of about twenty per cent., and a continuance of six per cent. gold, interest.

Price, 92 and accrued interest from May 1. The Bonds are in denominations of $1,000, $500, $100.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY offer a rare chance for safe and profitable investment. They are a first and only lien upon the Road, which is now nearly completed, the rolling stock, telegraph, land grant, and all the property of the Company. The lands are released from taxation, and are worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage. The Road will form the great air-line route from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul and the North-west. Bonds for sale at 90 and interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 16 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information can be obtained.

☞ TANNER & CO., BANKERS, No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Buy and sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ JULY INVESTMENTS.

JAY COOKE & CO. are now selling the First Mortgage 7.30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, bearing seven and Three-tenths per Cent. gold interest, (more than 8 per cent. currency,) and secured by first and only mortgage on the entire road and equipments, and on more than 23,000 acres of land to every mile of track, or 500 acres of land to each $1,000 bond. The highest current price will be paid for United States Five-twenties and all other marketable securities received in exchange. Pamphlets, maps, and full information will be furnished on application by JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia, New-York and Washington, and by Banks and Bankers generally throughout the country.

☞ NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, principal and interest GUARANTEED BY THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY. For sale at 87½ and accrued interest by THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, No. 36 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, also Commercial Credits, issued through Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co., London, and their correspondents available throughout the world.

Bills of Exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland, and all their branches.

Drafts and Cable Transfers on Europe, San Francisco and the West Indies.

Interest allowed on daily balances of deposit accounts; Certificates of Deposit issued; Notes, Drafts and Coupons collected; advances made against merchandise and approved collaterals.

Orders executed for Investment Securities and Railroad Iron.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 22, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	14	Rosin, bbls.	1,682
Bees-wax, pkgs.	[illegible]	Cut-meats, pkgs.	167
Cotton, bales	2,043	Grease, pkgs.	16
Copper, bbls.	30	Lard, pkgs.	231
Eggs, bbls.	478	Butter, pkgs.	1,180
Flour, bbls.	8,364	Cheese, pkgs.	8,474
Wheat, bushels	47,780	Tallow, pkgs.	167
Corn, bushels	273,400	Lard-oil, bbls.	101
Oats, bushels	29,072	Tallow-oil, bbls.	43
Corn-meal, bags	157	Rice, pkgs.	63
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Skins, bales	[illegible]
Hides, No.	10,327	Tobacco, hhds.	359
Hides, bales	524	Tobacco, bxs. & cases	371
Horns, No.	3,500	Whisky, bbls.	407
Leather, sides	20,561	Wool, bales	310

The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Abyssinia*, for Liverpool—[illegible] bushels Corn, 9 cases Tobacco, 103 bales Cotton, 16,600 bushels Wheat, 12 casks Bark.

By the ship *Cultivator*, for Liverpool—73,621 bushels Corn, 22,500 bushels Wheat, 239 hhds. Tobacco, 100 tcs. Lard, 481 bales Cotton.

By the ship *Queen of the Age*, for London—4,499 bags Oil-cake, 1,200 Staves, 250 bbls. Rosin, 1,786 bbls. Flour, 300 bags Castor Pumice, 4 hhds. Tobacco.

By the ship *S. McMorran*, for Bristol—7,408 bags Oil-cake, 1,000 bbls. Oil-cake, 15,307 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 50 tcs. Beef, 6,278 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Red Breast*, for Queenstown and orders—[illegible] bushels Corn.

By the bark *Jeanie*, for Lisbon—21,344 bushels Wheat, [illegible].

By the brig *Toronto*, for Marseilles—[illegible] bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Chieftain*, for Cork and orders—13,871 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Cyclone*, for Antwerp—[illegible] bbls. Crude Petroleum, 2,700 bbls. Naphtha, 10 bbls. Tar.

By the steamer *Humboldt*, for Stettin—1,550 tcs. Lard, 30 boxes Tobacco, 5 hhds. Tobacco, 30 pkgs. Stoves, 14 cases Scales, 25 hhds. Tallow, 1,200 bbls. Rosin, 300 boxes Extracts, 7,307 bales Camwood, 21 casks Metal, 39 cases Machinery.

By the brig *Belle*, for Stettin—[illegible] bbls. Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been quiet, but steady at $7@$7 50 for Pots, and at [illegible] for Pearls, ₽ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The market has been quite active and very strong for Rio, with sales reported here of 2,850 bags by the *Templar*, 3,200 bags by the *Sirius* and 200 bags (Santos) by the *Palmer*; and at Baltimore, 4,050 bags by the *Jerline*, 3,600 bags by the *Amazon*, 503 bags by the *Adelaide*, 586 bags by the *Agamemnon*, 3,100 bags by the *Talisman* and 583 bags by the *E. C. Wright*, on private terms. Other kinds have been quiet. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 14c.@15¾c.; Rio, 10⅝c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15¼c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 15¾c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@16c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15¾c.; Curacoa, 13c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, [illegible], gold, ₽ lb.

COTTON—Has been less active, for early delivery, and quoted ⅛c. ₽ lb. lower, with sales of 1,219 bales (of which 483 bales were to arrive,) including 1,216 bales to spinners, and 3 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, sales were reported of only 2,200 bales, basis of Low Middling, at a reduction of ⅛c.@¼c. ₽ lb., including last evening, for July, 100 bales at 19 5-16c.; August, 300 bales at 19 15-16c.; 100 bales August and 100 bales September, at 19⅝c., together; 100 bales August, at 19⅞c., 300 bales at 19 13-16c.; and 100 bales October, at 19c., together; September, 500 bales at 19⅝c.; October, 200 bales at 19¼c.; 100 bales each October, November and December, at 19c., together. And today, for August, 400 bales at 19¾c.; September, 200 bales at 19⅝c., 200 bales at 19½c.; October, 100 bales at 19¼c., 200 bales at 19c.; October and November, 100 bales each, 19c.; November, 100 bales at 18⅞c.; January, 100 bales at 18¾c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: July, 19.32c.; August, 19.60c.; September, 19.57c.; October, 19.25c. The receipts at this port today were 2,043 bales, including 544 bales from Charleston, 75 bales from Savannah, 1,080 bales from Galveston, 347 bales per rail.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15¾	15¾	15⅞	15⅞
Good Ordinary	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	18
Low Middling	19⅝	19⅝	20	20⅛
Middling	20⅝	21	21⅛	21⅛
Good Middling	22	22⅛	22⅜	22⅜

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Movements of Cotton at this Port. Bales.

Receipts this week	7,774
Receipts last week	[illegible]
Receipts since the preceding week	[illegible]
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Receipts preceding year	[illegible]
Exports since our last	[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	120,242
Exports for the year ending September, 1869	[illegible]
Estimated stock here	80,500

The following table shows the receipts of Cotton at the shipping ports, and the exports thence for the several weeks since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the last two seasons:

Week ending	Re-ceipts.	Ex-ports.	Re-ceipts.	Ex-ports.	Re-ceipts.	Ex-ports.
Sept. 2	4,150	2,160	2,452	1,367	6,719	7,734
Sept. 9	11,582	1,377	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,761	[illegible]
Sept. 16	19,673	2,081	26,306	1,222	17,643	4,041
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 2	34,709	3,674	54,622	3,613	51,105	7,867
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 24	5,575	7,841	12,157	30,318	23,255	26,610
July 1	5,612	7,649	11,616	27,856	13,269	30,915
July 8	3,439	3,702	9,571	24,330	17,733	7,304
July 15	3,024	1,937	10,038	20,647	16,532	17,573
July 22	2,788	313	7,151	17,530	10,050	20,729

Messrs. EASTON & Co. furnish the following statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stocks.	Exports to Great Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	4,525	20,388	5,936	7,749
Mobile	236	8,645	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galveston	1,834	13,344	3,701	[illegible]
Florida	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savannah	633	4,654	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charleston	1,070	3,800	80	560
New-York	329	80,402	664	[illegible]
Boston, Philadelphia & Balt'more	1,307	30,321	20	[illegible]
Total this week	10,580	170,480	12,436	8,266
Previously reported	3,958,696	[illegible]	2,316,030	772,631
Total since Sept. 1, 1870	3,969,276	170,480	2,328,466	780,944
Same time last year	2,610,688	129,753	1,473,368	652,556

Stock in the Interior Towns, July 21.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	3,900	4,265
Columbus, Ga.	1,050	2,789
Macon, Ga.	1,720	2,012
Selma, Ala.	577	1,452
Montgomery, Ala.	2,086	2,213
Memphis, Tenn.	4,800	7,312
Nashville, Tenn.	1,068	3,130
Total	[illegible]	23,627

Statistical Position.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.	1869. Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	860,000	606,760	352,930
Afloat from India	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Afloat from America	80,000	62,000	31,000
Stock in London	75,970	38,152	[illegible]
Afloat for London	88,000	38,000	75,000
Stock in Havre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Afloat for Havre	104,440	55,800	148,961
Stock in Bremen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Afloat for Bremen	43,667	1,000	6,187
Stock in United States ports	170,480	129,752	28,000
Stock in the interior towns	18,200	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	1,672,402	1,476,122	1,215,956
Excess in visible supply compared with 1870	194,278		
Excess compared with 1869			355,407
Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	150,000	45,000	110,000
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	9¼d.	8⅝d.	13d.
Price of Middling Orleans in New-York	21⅛c.	20⅛c.	34½c.
Price of Gold	112⅛	119	135⅜

Distribution of Receipts.

	1870. Bales.	1871. Bales.
Stock Aug. 31	10,551	75,049
Received since	2,618,688	3,932,776
Total	[illegible]	4,008,235
Exported	2,130,916	3,109,210
Present stock	129,752	170,489
Balance to spinners	641,931	729,426

Bombay Shipments. By Special Telegrams from Finlay, Muir & Co.

	1871 Great Britain. Bales.	1871 Continent. Bales.	1870 Great Britain. Bales.	1870 Continent. Bales.
Exports to July 8 to July 14, inclusive	8,000	5,000	16,820	[illegible]
Previously reported	602,000	272,000	654,982	141,881
Total	610,000	277,000	671,702	141,056
Decrease to Great Britain				61,702
Excess to Continent				135,944

Receipts at Bombay for same week, 31,000 bales, against 5,000 bales same time in 1870.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been generally very quiet, since our last, with the advantage, in most instances, in favor of purchasers, the main exceptions having been the better grades of Superfine and shipping extras, which, having been offered with less freedom, and rather more sought after, have been quoted somewhat steadier. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,800 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 40@$5, chiefly at $4 60@$5 for the best; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 45@$5 75; good to fancy at $5 75@$6 40; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 20@$5 60; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 75@$5 70 ₽ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour ₽ bbl.	$3 25@$4 25
Sour Flour	4 25@5 25
Superfine State and Western	4 40@5 00
Extra State	5 45@6 40
Extra City, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	6 50@8 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 75@6 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra Western, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Western, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	5 75@9 25

Southern Flour has been in light request, within our previous range. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls. at [illegible] for poor to good, and [illegible] for good to very choice extra, ₽ bbl. Rye Flour continued in fair supply and moderate request, ranging from $3 85@$5 50 for inferior to choice, ₽ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Corn-meal has been quite freely purchased, mostly for shipment, at steadier prices, ranging from $3 25@[illegible] for White and Yellow Western, [illegible] for Jersey, and $4@$4 10 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl.; sales, 1,850 bbls., including 700 bbls. choice Western at $3 80, and 500 bbls. very handsome do. to arrive, at $3 80.

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	[illegible]
Southern Flour, good to choice Extra	[illegible]
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	3 85@5 50
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 25@4 10
Corn-meal, puncheon	[illegible]

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been depressed and values have been again quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel lower, on a less active movement, chiefly in No. 2 Spring at from $1 30 for fair to $1 37½ for very choice, [illegible]. The purchases of Spring were mainly for shipment, though the continued buoyancy in ocean freights operated against free engagements. In Red and Amber Western (Winter) business was quite slow, [illegible]. The general market closed about steady on the basis of the modified figures, with the main call for the better grades of Spring, for export. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bushels, including White Western, in lots, at $1 40@$1 50; Red and Amber Western, [illegible]. Rye has been very sparingly inquired for, within the nominal range of from 85c.@90c. for ordinary to choice New Western, and $1@$1 10 for New State. Barley-malt continues quiet and irregular in price, from 90c.@$1 25 for inferior to very choice Canada; $1 05@$1 20 for ordinary to fancy State; $1 20@$1 30 for fancy City. Oats have been depressed, lower and irregular, with a very moderate call noted, mostly for home purposes. Mixed Western offered [illegible]. Sales have been reported since our last of 60,000 bushels at 63c.@70c. as the extremes, for inferior to fancy New Mixed and White Western and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 60c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 60c. for New White Southern, 60c.@63c. for State, 65c.@70c. for White Western and Ohio, [illegible], the higher price for fancy lots of Ohio, ₽ bushel. The export clearances here since our last have been [illegible] bushels Wheat and 63,221 bushels Corn, for Liverpool; 1,786 bbls. Flour, for London; 1,000 bbls. Flour, 15,307 bushels Wheat, and 6,278 bushels Corn, for Bristol; 13,471 bushels Wheat and 19,879 bushels Corn, for Cork, and orders, and 21,344 bushels Wheat, for Lisbon. The week's export clearances for European ports include 3,000 bbls. Flour, 600,000 bushels Wheat, 482,395 bushels Corn, and 11,735 bushels Rye. And from Philadelphia, 21,311 bushels Corn and 750 bbls. Flour, for Londonderry.

HAY—Bale Hay has been inquired for to a fair extent at $1 10 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 35 for local use, ₽ 100 lbs. Straw continues in moderate request at from [illegible] for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₽ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 47,385 Hides; sales 30,000 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO., 6,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, [illegible] lbs., 25¼c., gold, selected; 970 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23 lbs., sent to tan; 1,200 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, [illegible], gold, as they run; 1,750 Dry Entre Rios, 21@22 lbs., [illegible] gold, selected; [illegible] Dry Montevideo, [illegible]; 300 Dry Montevideo Seconds, 20 lbs., private terms; 770 Dry Rio Grande, [illegible], gold, selected; 300 Dry Rio Grande Kips, [illegible], gold, selected; 1,500 Dry Cordova, 22 lbs., 23½c., gold, selected; 2,600 Dry Mines, [illegible]; 1,800 Dry San Juan, 21@22 lbs., private terms; 2,500 Dry Matamoras, [illegible]; 300 Dry Matamoras Kips, 10 lbs., private terms; 300 Dry Porto Cabello, 20 lbs., private terms; 300 Dry Acapulco, [illegible], private terms; [illegible] Dry Texas, [illegible] lbs., private terms; 500 Dry-salted Matamoras, [illegible] lbs., private terms; 700 Wet-salted Texas, 60 lbs., private terms; 4,200 City Slaughter, [illegible]. The stock on hand is 102,800 Hides and 1,576 bales, (same time last year 21,800 Hides and 660 bales,) as follows: 40,200 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c.; 28,500 Dry Montevideo, 18,200 Dry Rio Grande, 1,800 Dry Orinoco, 3,000 Dry Central American, 2,800 Dry Dalifornia, [illegible] Dry Mines, 400 Dry Porto Cabello, 1,600 Dry Truxillo, 1,000 Dry Texas, 1,400 Dry Singapore, 200 Dry and Salted Mexican, 11,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 25,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 1,450 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 126 bales Penang and Manila Buffalo.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand at very full prices, with buyers strictly choice less available. We quote the range from 8c.@71c. for the range of the crop of 1870, and 3c.@7c. for older growth. [illegible] receipts, 60 bales; exports, — bales.

METALS—Copper and Iron have been without change in price, but have been quiet. Nothing new in Lead, Spelter, or Zinc. Pig Tin has been more urgently sought after, and quoted up to [illegible] for Straits, and 30¼c.@35¼c., gold, for English, with pretty free sales reported. Of Tin Plates, 1,600 boxes assorted Charcoal have been sold on the basis of $8 75, gold, for I. C., per box.

MOLASSES—Has been very dull at old figures, which are more or less nominal. We quote nominally as follows: Porto Rico at from [illegible] for Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old, and 23c.@40c. for new; English Islands, [illegible]; New-Orleans [illegible] ₽ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been in light demand, with sales reported of only 650 bbls. Strained at $2 12½ ₽ 280 lbs.; receipts, 1,682 bbls.; exports, 1,450 bbls. Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been held above the views of buyers, at from [illegible] ₽ gallon, but has been very quiet. We now quote: Spirits Turpentine, 55c.@56c.; Crude nominal; Rosin, $2 05@$4 ₽ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $3 40@$4; Pitch, $2 75 ₽ bbl.

PETROLEUM—The Creek advices are of a firm, though tame market on the basis of $4 50@$4 85 on the Lower, and $4 [illegible] for Upper, ₽ bbl. In the local market, Crude, in bulk, has been in more request and quoted firmer on the basis of 14¼c. for regular, prompt delivery. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 4,000 bbls. heavy Crude at 14⅛c., and 400 bbls. do. at 15c. ₽ gallon. Shipping Crude continues very quiet at 18¼c.@18½c., here, and 19c. at Philadelphia, ₽ gallon. The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia today were 3,516 bbls. The export clearances included 195 bbls. for Antwerp. And from Philadelphia, 149,914 gallons for the same port. Refined Oil has been quiet and weak, with sales reported [illegible] Standard White at 25¼c., and at Philadelphia, 1,000 bbls. do. at 24½c. ₽ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 6,000 bbls. The export clearances hence were 1,811 bbls. for Stettin and 2,700 bbls. for Marseilles; and from Philadelphia, 164,017 gallons for Marseilles, and 176,356 gallons for Tarifa, Spain. Refined Oil, in cases, continues in quite moderate demand at 29c.@33c. ₽ gallon. Naphtha rules quiet at 9½c.@10c., in shipping order, and 14c.@[illegible], in cases, ₽ gallon. The export clearances include 2,706 bbls. Naphtha for Antwerp.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted about steady, with, however, a light inquiry noted for early delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 250 bbls., in lots, by $14 10@$14 75 for New City and Western Mess; $12@$13 for new Prime to extra Prime; $11 75@$12 50 for Prime Mess, the latter for a fancy brand; and $12 for Rumps ₽ bbl. For forward delivery a fair demand was noted for Western, on the basis of $14 62½, seller August, and $14 75, seller September; sales, 2,800 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in limited request and quoted easier at from 6¾c.@7¼c. ₽ lb. Cut-meats have been in demand and steady at [illegible] for Hams, 13¼c.@15c. for do. in light tcs., 5¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders; 14¾c.@[illegible] for Smoked and Sugar-cured, ₽ lb.; sales equal to 225 pkgs. Bacon has been in request at [illegible] for common-cured back cuts; sales, 170 pkgs. Lard has been in quite moderate demand at [illegible] prices. Sales have been reported of 520 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 9⅞c.@11⅛c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 10¼c. for Western Steam, and [illegible] for City. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 250 tcs. new Western Steam, seller August, at 10⅜c. ₽ lb. Beef continues quiet at old figures; sales have been reported of 120 bbls., in lots, at $6@$13 50 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$15 50 for Extra, ₽ bbl. Tierce Beef continues nominal at from $19@$23 50 for Prime Mess, and $22@$25 for India Mess ₽ tierce, with but little call for any kind. Beef Hams continue in slack request at from $18@$26 for the range of qualities ₽ bbl.; sales, 50 bbls. Butter continues in light request, including State, fair to prime, quoted at 21c.@28c., and very inferior to fair at 12c.@22c.; Western, fair to prime, at 18c.@22c., and interior to fair at 10c.@18c. ₽ lb.; the day's receipts were 1,180 pkgs. Cheese has been very quiet at from 8c.@11c. for fair to fancy Factory; [illegible] for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; [illegible] for Western; the day's receipts were 8,474 boxes.

RICE—Sales 60 tcs. Carolina at [illegible] for very poor to choice, and 300 bags Rangoon at [illegible] ₽ 100 lbs. Market unchanged.

SKINS—Deer have been purchased to the extent of only 4,000 lbs. Central American, 2,600 lbs. Peruvian and 6,000 lbs. Truxillo. Receipts, 45 bales San Juan, [illegible] do. Vera Cruz, 7 do. New-Orleans and 2 do. Truxillo. We quote: [illegible]; Angostura, 30c.@32c.; Sisal, 30c.; Vera Cruz, 38c.@40c.; Chagres, [illegible]; Porto Cabello, [illegible]; Para, [illegible]; Southern and Texas, 20c.@25c., currency, ₽ lb. Goat have been in quite moderate request, with sales reported of 150 bales Mexican, 17 do. East India, 46 do. Curacoa and 7 do. Rio Hacha. Receipts have been 100 bales from Calcutta, 11 do. from Vera Cruz, 14 do. from Corpus Christi, 133 do. Mexican via New-Orleans, 19 do. Maracaibo and 150 do. Brazos. We quote: Goat—Tampico, 50c.@52½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@52½c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@46c., gold, ₽ lb.; Buenos Ayres, [illegible]; Payta, [illegible]; Curacoa, [illegible]; Cape, [illegible]; Madras, each, 35c.@40c.; Patna, each, [illegible]; currency.

SEEDS—Further sales of 5,000 bags Calcutta Linseed have been reported at $2 25, gold, ₽ bushel. Market steady.

SUGARS—Raw have been offered with reserve and prices have shown an upward tendency, with, however, less activity noted. Sales since our last, 531 hhds. at 9¼c. for low fair Refining Cuba, 9⅜c. for about prime do., 10c.@10⅛c. for Centrifugal, 9⅛c. ₽ lb.; [illegible] for St. Croix, and 11⅛c.@11⅜c. for Demerara, ₽ lb. We now quote: Fair to good Refining grades Cuba, 9⅛c.@9⅜c. fair to choice Grocery grades, 9⅝c.@10⅛c.; Porto Rico Refining grades range from 9⅛c.@9⅞c., and Grocery from 9⅝c.@10⅝c. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10⅛c.@10¼c. ₽ lb. Refined Sugars have been salable and buoyant at [illegible] as the extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been fairly active at rather easier prices. Sales have been reported of 125,000 lbs. Tallow, at 8⅞c.@9⅛c. for very common to prime, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; also, 155,000 lbs. Stearine, at 10½c.@11⅞c., chiefly at 12c.@12⅛c., ₽ lb., 30,000 lbs. common Grease, at 6½c.

WHISKY—Has been in very moderate demand, but held firmly, with sales reported of 180 bbls., at 94½c.@96c., chiefly at 96c., for Western pkgs., ₽ gallon. Receipts, 407 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Room has not been offered with much freedom, and ship-owners have been very firm in their views, in some instances claiming an advance, and preferring to take their chances of the market rather than make concessions from asking rates. The demand for accommodation has not been urgent, as shippers have not been disposed to make free engagements at the current quotations. The chief inquiry has been for Grain and Petroleum room, both on berth and charter. The offerings of other kinds of Produce have been on a limited scale, with the bids generally under the views of owners. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last, have been 120 bales Cotton, part by sail, at 3-16d. ₽ lb., and part by steam on private terms; 1,800 bbls. Flour on private terms; 23,000 bushels Grain, by sail, at 7½d. for Corn, and 7½d. for Wheat; and, later, 10,000 bushels do. by [illegible], at 7¼d. for Corn, and 8d. for Wheat, showing an advance since yesterday, of fully ½d. ₽ bushel, with rates by steam quoted at 9d. for Corn and 9½d. for Wheat; 1,500 boxes Cheese, by steam, at 35s. ₽ ton. For London, 31,000 bushels Grain, by sail, at 7d. for Corn, and 7½d. for Wheat. For Glasgow, 7,800 bushels Grain, by steam, at 8½d. ₽ bushel. For Cork and orders, a British bark of [illegible] tons register, with about 2,700 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ₽ bbl. For a Continental port, direct, an American bark of 383 tons register, with about 3,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. For Gottenburg, or Stockholm, a Norwegian bark of 373 tons register, with about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 7½d. ₽ bbl. For Copenhagen, a Danish brig of 208 tons register, with about 780 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 6d., and if to the German Baltic, at 5s. 9d. ₽ bbl. For the German Baltic, a Swedish bark of 376 tons register, (now at Boston,) with about 2,400 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d., and a North German bark of 329 tons register, (also now at Boston,) with about 1,700 bbls. Petroleum, from do., at 5s. 9d. ₽ bbl. For the Mediterranean, a British bark of 316 tons register, with about 2,200 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ₽ bbl. For Kingston, Jamaica, a British brig of 179 tons register, from Philadelphia, on owner's account. For the West Indies, a Dutch brig, with general cargo, on private terms. For an Eastern port, a British bark of 481 tons register, with Coal, from Philadelphia, on private terms. From Cape Breton, to a port in the United States, an American bark of 806 tons register, with Coal, on private terms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

OSWEGO, July 22.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,600 bbls., at $7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales, 3,800 bushels new Red Winter at $1 38; 1 car No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 32. CORN quiet; round lots held at 63c.; sales 2 cars at 64½c.@65c. OATS—None in market. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL, $1 50 for bolted, $1 40 for unbolted, ₽ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, [illegible]; Middlings, [illegible] ₽ ton. HIGHWINES, 94c. Canal FREIGHTS—Flour, 30c.; Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn, 7c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 to the Hudson, $3 75 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 46c.; to Albany, 44c. RECEIPTS by Lake—Corn, 53,000 bushels; Malt, 12,000 bushels; Lumber, 1,252,000 feet. SHIPMENTS by Canal—Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 24,600 bushels; Lumber, 1,463,000 feet.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—COTTON dull and unchanged; Middling, 19½c.@20½c. FLOUR quiet and weak; New Family, $5 75@$6 25. WHEAT in fair demand, but at lower rates; New Red, $1 17@$1 18. CORN dull and holders anxious to sell at 52c.@54c. RYE unchanged and quiet; New, 70c.@72c. OATS—Market steady, with a moderate demand; New, 40c.@45c. BARLEY—Market steady, with a moderate demand at 80c.@90c. Mess PORK—Full prices asked, but no demand, at $14 50, but some ask $15. LARD—Demand light and holders firm; 10⅛c. asked, 10c. offered. Bulk MEATS—Demand light; holders firm; 5¼c.@5¾c. offered, but an advance of ⅛c.@¼c. asked. BACON—An advance asked but none established; sales, Shoulders at 6¼c.; sides, 8¼c.@8⅝c., but an advance of ⅛c.@¼c. asked, closing hardly so firm. WHISKY—Demand good at full prices, 92c.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—COTTON dull; prices nominal at 19⅜c. FLOUR active, and 10c.@15c. higher; Winter Superfine, $4 50@$4 90; the latter for choice; Winter Extra, $5@$5 15; Double Extra Winter, $5 35@$5 55. WHEAT dull and drooping; No. 3 Fall Red, $1 12@$1 15; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 25. CORN dull and drooping; bulk Mixed on the track, 45c.@46c.; do. sacked, 53c. OATS dull and prices have declined; New in bulk on the track, 38c.@37c.; do. in warehouse, 37c.@38c.; sacked, 41¼c.@44c. RYE dull at 65c. for prime. TOBACCO unchanged. HEMP unchanged. BAGGING unchanged. PORK dull at $15 on orders. BACON dull; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Sides, 9c.; orders filled ¼c. higher. LARD quiet. Live HOGS firmer at $3 80@$4 30. CATTLE—Very little doing. RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 31,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 41,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, July 22.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 26,000 bushels; Corn, 126,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 268,000 bushels. Railroad SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 12,030 bushels; Corn, 50,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firm; asking 11¼c. for Wheat, 10½c. for Corn, and 7c. for Oats, to New-York. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT—easy; sales, 1,000 bushels new White Ohio at $1 45; one car No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 28; new Amber Michigan offered at $1 25@$1 27. CORN active and firm; sales, 120,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 57c. car-lots at 57c.@58c. OATS scarce; sales, 1,000 bushels Western at 46c. RYE neglected. BARLEY and SEEDS inactive. PORK lower at $14 50@$14 75. LARD quiet at 10c.@10¼c. HIGHWINES nominally 94c.

CHICAGO, July 22.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT less active and declined 1¼c.; Spring, No. 2, closed at $1 12; this afternoon firmer at $1 12½, July. CORN weaker, and declined ¼c.@½c.; No. 2 Mixed at 45¼c. ₽ bushel; this afternoon firmer at 46½c., July. OATS quiet, but declined 1c.; No. 2 closed at 38c.@38½c. RYE steady; No. 2 at 58½c.@59c. BARLEY firmer; Spring No. 2 at 71c.@72c. HIGHWINES strong at 88c. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK closed at $14 12½@$14 25, cash. Live HOGS active, but weaker. CATTLE firmer at $4 70@$6 75. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 167,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 7,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 263,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 19,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 6,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS quiet and unchanged.

TOLEDO, July 22.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT declined 2c.@4c.; White No. 1 Wabash at $1 [illegible]; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 24; Amber Michigan, $1 18@$1 20; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 20; No. 1 Red, $1 20@$1 21; No. 2 do., $1 18, and closed at $1 16½; No. 3 do., $1 10; Rejected do., $1. CORN quiet and unchanged; High Mixed, 52¾c.; Low Mixed, 52c.; Yellow, 53½c.; White, 55c. OATS unchanged and quiet; No. 1 at 38c.@40c.; No. 2 at 38c.; Mixed, 35c.; rejected, 33c. FREIGHTS firmer; vessels scarce; Wheat, to Buffalo, 3c.; to Oswego, 8½c.@9c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 55,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 84,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—COTTON firmer, but not higher; Middling, 20¼c.; net receipts, 22 bales; gross, 150 bales; sales, 60 bales; stock, 925 bales. FLOUR steady, except old stock. WHEAT steady but firm; White, choice, $1 50@$1 60; do. good to prime, $1 35@$1 45; Amber, good to choice, $1 50@[illegible]; Red, good to prime, $1 40@$1 45; common to fair, $1 20@$1 35; Ohio and Indiana, $1 38@$1 40; Pennsylvania, $1 38@$1 40. White Southern CORN firmer at 80c.@82c. Yellow Southern dull at 70c.@72c.; Mixed Western quiet at 70c.@71c. OATS active and firmer; New Southern, 57c.@58c.; Old Western, 58c.@61c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY higher at 96c.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 22.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 20¼c.@20½c.; net receipts, [illegible] bales; gross, [illegible] bales; exports to Great Britain, [illegible] bales; sales, [illegible] bales; stock, 45,397 bales. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $5 [illegible]; double Extra, $6; treble Extra, [illegible]. CORN quiet; White, 72c.@74c. OATS quiet at 50c.@70c. BRAN dull at $1 10. PORK dull at $15 75. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Sides, 9½c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c. Keg LARD, 11½c.@11¾c. SUGAR, MOLASSES, COFFEE and WHISKY all unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 24½; Sight on New-York unchanged. GOLD, 112¾.

MILWAUKEE, July 22.—FLOUR—Spring Extra declined 12½c.@25c.; sales at $6 12½@$6 25 for Medium, $5 25@$5 50 for Choice Country, and $6 50@$6 75 for City. WHEAT—No. 2 at $1 08½ cash, $1 07⅞ seller August, No. 1 at $1 12⅞. OATS dull; No. 2 at 42½c. CORN—No. 2 Mixed, 48¼c. RYE lower; No. 1 at 57c.@58c.; No. 1 at 57c. BARLEY, old, and prices have declined; Spring No. 2 at 70c., seller September. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat. Lake FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 3¾c.

LOUISVILLE, July 22.—TOBACCO firm but unchanged; sales, 22 hhds. COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 20¼c. FLOUR quiet and steady; Family, Extra, $5. WHEAT in good demand; dealers paying $1 12@$1 20 for Choice. CORN in good demand; sales, shelled, from store sacked, at 70c. OATS quiet at 46c. in bulk. RYE quiet; Old, 85c.@90c. PROVISIONS a shade firmer but not much demand. Mess PORK, $15 50. BACON—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 9c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 15c. Plain, 14c. LARD, 10¼c.@11c. WHISKY firm at 90c.

ALBANY, July 22.—There is a moderate milling demand for WHEAT; sales, 1 car White Michigan at $1 49; 1 car White Michigan, new, at $1 52. RYE dull and nominal. CORN neglected; a cargo of Western Mixed near at hand was offered at 68½c. without buyers. OATS drooping; sales, 300 bushels Western at 60c. CATTLE market more active, with a better feeling, and closed today steady and firm.

MEMPHIS, July 22.—COTTON—Demand fair and market firm; Middling, 20c.; receipts, 123 bales; shipments, 224 bales. FLOUR dull; prices nominal. CORN dull; prices nominal at 72c.@73c. OATS dull; prices nominal at 61c. LARD quiet and unchanged. Mess PORK quiet and unchanged. BACON—Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.

CLEVELAND, July 22.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull and declined 2c.@3c.; sales 10,000 bushels Red Winter at $1 20; 1,000 bushels do. at $1 19; No. 2 do., $1 16@$1 17. CORN dull at 60c.@61c. OATS dull; New, 48c.; Old, 52c.@54c. RYE, 65c. PETROLEUM firm and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 22.—Spirits TURPENTINE firm at 52c. ROSIN firm, at $2 40 for strained. $4 50 for No. 1; $5 25 for Pale. Crude TURPENTINE firm at $2 75 for Yellow Dip; $4 50 for Virgin. TAR steady, at $3.

NORFOLK, July 22.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 19½c.@20c.; net receipts, 89 bales; exports, coastwise, 187 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 960 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 22.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 19½c.; net receipts, 96 bales; exports, coastwise, 16 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 4,911 bales.

BOSTON, July 22.—COTTON dull; Middling, 21¼c.; gross receipts, 180 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 6,000 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 22.—COTTON market dull and easier at 19⅛c. for Liverpool Middling; sales, 70 bales; receipts, 25 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 22.—COTTON irregular; Middling, 19⅜c.; net receipts, 60 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 2,509 bales.

GALVESTON, July 22.—COTTON dull and nominal; good Ordinary, 16¼c.; net receipts, 161 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 244 bales; stock, 13,161 bales.

MOBILE, July 22.—COTTON dull; Middling, 19⅝c.; net receipts, 216 bales; exports, coastwise, 59 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 8,360 bales.

WILMINGTON, July 22.—COTTON firm; Middling, 19½c.; net receipts, 60 bales; stock, 879 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 22—11½ A. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 90⅞; 1865, old, 92¼; 1867, 91⅞; 10-40s, 91⅛.

1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 90⅞; 1865, old, 92¼; 1867, 91⅞; 10-40s, 91⅛.

PARIS, July 21—Evening.—Rentes closed at 55f. 15c.

LIVERPOOL, July 22—1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market continues firm. The sales of the day are now estimated at 15,000 bales. Sales of Cotton, at sea, nearly due from New-Orleans, have been made at 9 7-16d. for Middling.

LONDON, July 22—11½ A. M.—TALLOW, 43s.@44s. 3d. ₽ cwt.

HAVANA, July 22.—SUGAR—Business small, but prices firm; market closed quiet but steady; sales of the week, 12,000 boxes. Exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 25,000 boxes and 3,400 hhds., of which 16,000 boxes and all the hogsheads were for the United States. Stock remaining in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 354,000 boxes, and 5,500 hhds. BACON in demand at 13½c.@14c. COAL-OIL steady; Tins, 4⅛ reals; Barrels, 4¼ reals. FLOUR firmer at $12@$12 50. HAMS steady; American salted, 15c.; do. sugar-cured, 21c.@23½c. LARD declining, owing to large supply; Keg, 15⅛c.@15⅞c.; Tins, 18⅛c.@19⅛c. POTATOES in demand. TALLOW in demand at 13⅛c.@13¼c. FREIGHTS closed advancing; vessels in demand for the United States. EXCHANGE on London, 23¾@24¼ premium; on United States, 60 days, currency, 1¾ discount; do., gold, 11¼ [illegible].

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 24, 1871.

Announcements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Closing night of the season.
ELVIRE OU, LES FLUTTER-INN. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Wheatleigh, Stoddart, Fisher, Miss Ella Germon and Miss Linda Price.

GERMANIA THEATRE.
Broadway, corner Houston-st.
SCHNEIDER. Leading characters by Messrs. J. Allen, Forsberg, and Miss Fannie Denin.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
ACROSS THE CONTINENT. Leading character by Oliver D. Byron.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

Terms of the New-York Times.

THE DAILY TIMES, for mailing, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
THE DAILY TIMES, per month, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....1
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The Times WEEKLY, per annum.....3
Two copies, one year.....5
Ten copies, one year.....25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
Twenty copies, one year.....45
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
Fifty copies, one year.....80
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra.....3
Subscriptions in either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rates.
Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.
These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.
Address NEW-YORK TIMES.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.
Ordinary classified advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.
Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 25 cents per line each insertion.
Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.
Advertisements on eighth page, 25 cents per line each insertion.
City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 50 cents per line each insertion.
Deaths or Marriages Notices, 50 cents each insertion.
The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.
Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to assist in their own safety and in the welfare of the paper by so doing. If received after 9 o'clock it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town customers, advertisements for THE TIMES will be received at No. 24 West Fifth-st., junction of Broadway and Fifth-ave; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.
☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., bankers, No. 2 Rue Scribe, Paris, are authorized agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. When rejected manuscript is wanted, a request to that effect must be indorsed on the communication, or we can not undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

☞ *In consequence of numerous complaints received at our office that copies of Saturday's paper, containing extracts from the Controller's books, could not be obtained at any of the news-stands or on the railways, we beg to state that we shall keep the press working today, until the demand for the* SECOND SERIES OF EXTRACTS *from the* SECRET ACCOUNTS *is fully supplied. Copies may be had at the* NEW-YORK TIMES *Office, or can be ordered by mail.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

President THIERS made an address on Saturday in the French Assembly, in which he asserted that it was impossible for France to take any step that would result in hostilities with Italy. The true policy of the nation was peace. M. DEVIENNE, President of the Court of Cassation under the Empire, has been acquitted of complicity in the affair of MARGUERITE BELLANGER. *Le Monde* proposes that Corsica be tendered to the Pope as an inviolable asylum. Prince NAPOLEON has been ordered to leave France. Fresh prosecutions and seizures continue in Paris. The Communists convicted at Marseilles have been sentenced to imprisonment for various terms. It is thought that all sentences to death will be commuted. One of the latest arrests was that of BUISSON, commander of the Paris free-shooters. There was a debate in the French Assembly yesterday on the position of the Pope, in which President THIERS took part, and declared his intention of doing all in his power to secure the independence of the Pontiff. Count DE CHAMBORD has resigned the seat in the Assembly to which he was elected. Advices from Algeria indicate that the insurrection in that colony has been effectually crushed out. ....The Spanish Ministerial crisis is over, as Marshal SERRANO has succeeded in forming a Cabinet with Admiral TOPETE as Minister of Foreign Affairs....A deputation of Germans, Dutch and American bankers has started for this country, to examine into the North Pacific Railroad project....The report that the roof of the Mont Cenis Tunnel had fallen in is wholly incorrect....The Prince of WALES has returned from the Continent, the Princess remaining at Kissingen....The German troops are evacuating the French departments of the Eure, Somme and Seine, and will return at once to Germany. The Emperor WILLIAM is to visit the Czar at Ischeim, Bavaria.

GENERAL.

Early Saturday morning an explosion occurred in the small magazine at the Washington Arsenal, used for the preparation of rockets, lights, and shells for the Signal Corps. The explosion caused a serious conflagration, involving the destruction of at least $1,000,000 worth of Government property. The flames communicated to a frame building near by, and were carried thence to what is known as store-house No. 2. The flames were extinguished with difficulty. No lives were lost, though there were several narrow escapes.

The bridge of the South-western Railroad Company at Leavenworth will be completed this Fall, and work on the Atchison branch will soon begin.

The sale of the Pennsylvania property of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad took place at Philadelphia Saturday. Gen. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN and Senator THURMAN, of Ohio, attended to represent the Trustees of the road; REUBEN HITCHCOCK, the receiver, and a gentleman named SEDGWICK, representing the English interests. The sale was made in three parts, and altogether brought $800,000.

The Solicitor of the United States Treasury Department has rendered a decision in relation to the collection of the railroad taxes, in which he confesses that the action of Gen. PLEASONTON renders the collection of the taxes impossible, because unwise. The Government thus loses $4,000,000.

The steam-ship *Acadia*, of the Anchor line, has arrived at St. John, N. B., from Liverpool, with a full cargo, and a number of Swedish emigrants, who are proceeding to the colony in the State of Maine, on the head waters of the St. John.

The Republican State Central Committee of Massachusetts has decided to call a convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor and other State officers at Worcester, on the 24th of September.

The Miners' League of Amador County, Cal., now that the military force has been withdrawn, demand that all the men employed by the Keystone Mine be discharged, and replaced by the old force. The two companies refuse, and the miners have armed themselves.

The first through train over the Jackson Railroad, after an intersection of over three months, will be started from the New-Orleans Depot today. The damage done to the road by the Bonnet Carre crevasse extended over a distance of thirteen miles.

GREENLEAF WHITE and Capt. DAVID CALL, both of Hallowell, Me., were drowned near Sailor's Island, at the mouth of the river, by the capsizing of a boat.

The steam-ship *Wissahickon*, Capt. COLE, arrived here yesterday from Galveston, having made the voyage in the remarkably quick time of six days and twenty hours.

The Tammany Frauds.

We publish today the account of ANDREW J. GARVEY, for plastering and repairs done chiefly to the new Court-house—for it is a surprising fact that although the new Court-house is not yet finished, and large sums of money are voted every now and then for its completion, hundreds of thousands have already been spent in repairing it. When a man is building a house he does not usually expect to have a long bill from the architect for repairs—but Messrs. HALL and CONNOLLY had no hesitation in signing the warrants for the work done, or supposed to be done, by ANDREW J. GARVEY. It will be observed that the same carelessness with regard to dates shown in these wonderful accounts extends even to the persons in whose names the checks were supposed to be made out. Thus on Dec. 28, 1869, a check was drawn for $33,333 in favor of one "FILLIPO DONAHUMMA." This was indorsed by "PHILLIP F. DUMMERY"—probably a name which was much more appropriate to the transaction than that of "DONAHUMMA." Three days afterward another check for $33,199 20 was made out for DONAHUMMA, and this time it was indorsed "FILLIP DUMMIN." The confusion in the minds of CONNOLLY and HALL with regard to DONAHUMMA, or DUMMERY, or DUMMIN, was of little consequence, seeing that the checks were also indorsed by A. J. GARVEY, so that we may conclude the money found its way into the hands for which it was intended.

As G. S. MILLER is the luckiest carpenter in the world, so ANDREW J. GARVEY is clearly the prince of plasterers. His good fortune surpasses anything recorded in the *Arabian Nights*. On one day, July 3, 1869, he received for plastering and repairs no less than $45,900 59—that is to say, warrants were made out in his name for that amount. His total receipts that same month from CONNOLLY and HALL were $153,735 14—not a bad month's returns for a plasterer. He beat that, however, in May, 1870, when he was lucky enough to receive $204,614 57—all for work done in the new Court-houses. He beat that again in the following month (June) when his work for a part of two months appears to have been worth $245,718 11. June being thus pretty well "played out," the signers of the warrants deemed it best to jump back to April—a month which they appear to have thought that they had neglected. They began by paying Mr. GARVEY for two days' repairs, thus:

April 9—Repairs on county buildings, Dec. 28, 1869.....$66,113 31
April 12—Repairs on county buildings, Dec. 31, 1869.....97,068 80
Total.....$163,182 20

A plasterer who can earn $163,187 in two days, and that in the depth of Winter, need never be poor. Altogether, Mr. ANDREW J. GARVEY received in two years—or some one received in his name—the sum of $2,870,404 06. He could certainly afford to give away the odd six cents in charity.

We place these figures with as little comment as possible before our readers. If they do not convince anybody who looks at them that the public is being defrauded on a vast scale, and that Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY are privy to the frauds, all the leading articles in the world would be thrown away. We guarantee to prove the accuracy of the accounts given on our front page, and it will be observed that no Ring paper has ventured to impugn the accuracy of the figures we published on Saturday. The Mayor scornfully asks why we do not prosecute him and his confederates before a Criminal Magistrate? We answer that it is no part of the business of a newspaper to prosecute public officers; we discharge our duty when we have supplied the information on which such a prosecution may be based. If there is not public spirit enough left in the community to bring the authors of these frauds to an account, we may as well acknowledge at once that the people like to be robbed, and give up "whipping a dead horse."

The miserable attempt of the Mayor to shelter himself behind the Board of Supervisors deserves only one word. We do not believe that these accounts were ever seen by the Board of Supervisors, and even if they were, the Mayor and Controller are by no means bound to pay accounts passed by the Supervisors. On the contrary it is their duty to withhold payment when they have reason to believe that fraud is being committed—and the accounts we have published are so manifestly fraudulent that they could not deceive a child. It can only be the weakness of despair which induces the Mayor to try to throw the responsibility for these frauds on the Board of Supervisors.

On Wednesday we shall give another series of these accounts, and on Saturday we shall republish the whole of them in a complete form, and with analytical tables, and a popular explanation of all the figures.

Democrats and the Presidency.

The whole country has been thoroughly aroused by the events that occurred in New-York on the 11th and 12th of July. It is plain that one result of those events is that no man put forward by Tammany for the Presidential nomination stands a ghost of a chance of being elected. Yet it is equally plain that any one nominated against the wishes, or without the active support of Tammany, cannot carry this State. New-York is at heart Republican, and has been so ever since the war of the rebellion was inaugurated by Democrats. It was carried for the enemy in the absence of its volunteers, and it was seized by them again when HOFFMAN was declared elected, and the Seymour-Blair ticket was given the electoral vote as the result of the most daring frauds. But there is always in the State a good majority for the principles of the Republican Party. A Democratic candidate who does not command the immense resources of fraud and violence, controlled and hitherto used by Tammany, cannot carry New-York under any circumstances. These facts will place the National Convention of the Democracy, as soon as it meets, between the two horns of a dilemma. It cannot allow Tammany to name its candidate, with the sure and bitter prospect of his being defeated; and it cannot afford to defy Tammany, and so lose the only State of any weight in the Union which the party now controls. As a nomination at the behest of Tammany, however, would not only insure immediate and crushing defeat, but fasten on the party a stain nearly as bad as that of sympathy with treason, it is probable that Tammany will be practically ignored. In this case, the State will unquestionably be the gainer. Much of the patience with which Democrats have regarded the outrageous behavior of Tammany, has arisen from a feeling that in one way or another that wretched cabal was the representative of the party in the State. It has never been possible to give full effect to the exposures which we have been making of the villainy of Tammany, because of the sympathy of partisans with what they regarded as the general ends of the organization. But if the Democrats whose stolidity has been sustaining Tammany, come to see, as they soon must, that the cowardice and corruption of that gang have ruined the hopes of the party for 1872 in this State, and so in the country, a main prop of its rascality will be drawn from under it. If the National Convention should, then, elect to free the party in the nation from the heavy burden of disgrace imposed by the leadership of the New-York corruptionists, Tammany may not only be stobched but killed. This is a consummation devoutly to be wished, not only for the State, but for the nation. Bad as is the record of the Democracy, it is worse in this State than in the country at large, and the party contains the nucleus of a decent, honorable, and desirable Opposition. In spite of its many worthless leaders, and notwithstanding the overwhelming mass of "copperheads" who took possession of it during the war, and have shaped its policy to its own and their ruin ever since, there are still in the Democratic ranks large numbers of energetic, spirited, and honest men who revolt at the company they are obliged to keep, but who differ conscientiously from the Republican Party. The downfall of Tammany would be their opportunity. With this incubus off their shoulders, and with even a bare chance of swinging the party fairly into line with the general sentiment of the country, while maintaining a legitimate opposition on questions of national policy, the progressive and sincere men of the Democracy would be capable of great efforts. The nation would then see what it has longed for, an Opposition which could be tolerated without disgrace, and the possibility of whose triumph would not be full of danger. Honest Democrats ought to be even more anxious to get rid of the Tammany faction than Republicans themselves.

The Celebrated Mr. Home.

Mr. HOME, the "medium," seems to be rapidly assuming the character of a "first-class" enigma. No sooner is he shown, on eminent authority, to be an impostor, than other authority, no less eminent, comes forward to prove him to be a genuine thaumaturgus. For example, an English nobleman, Lord ADAIR, not long since published a curious little book, testifying, on his personal knowledge, to the performance of the most surprising feats by Mr. HOME. Among these were many that can scarcely be explained on any known theory of physical forces, such as flosting in and out of windows, holding in the naked hand red-hot coals, floating about a room, and the like. This was an intelligent witness, stating what he had seen and believed to proceed from no known natural causes, and his testimony seemed hard to combat.

Then Mr. HOME went to St. Petersburg, and was received with hostile incredulity. A committee of *savans* was at once formed to unmask his imposture. Chief of these was one M. ZEON, who recounts in a letter to the St. Petersburg *Gazette* what he deems the entire discomfiture of the medium. Mr. HOME proposed to the *savans* certain conditions by which his trial was to be limited, and which M. ZEON describes rather vaguely as different altogether from those usual in like cases, and "rather resembling the precautions of a conjuror to prevent discovery of his tricks." One of these conditions was, that the number of spectators should be limited to eight, and of these, two should be witnesses for Mr. HOME. The conditions were accepted by the *savans*, notwithstanding they so greatly favored the medium, "because the majority of the Committee considered Mr. HOME to be rather a poor prestidigitateur." In their scientific opinion "his whole power lay in being able to bring those on whom he acted into that peculiar psychical condition in which a simple trick appears to be a mysterious phenomenon."

In spite of all these advantages, Mr. HOME shirked four or five successive appointments, and finally, excusing himself on the ground that the weather had diminished his spiritualistic powers, fled ignominiously to England. It is perhaps not unnatural that under these suspicious circumstances M. ZEON should regard his discomfiture as complete, or that many folk unwillingly persuaded of his uncanny power, should have breathed more freely. But the reasoning of these worthy *savans* was after all as fallacious as it was natural. It proceeded on the assumption of what was designed to be proved, that Mr. HOME was only a poor sort of prestidigitateur, and on that assumption his flight could have but one reasonable interpretation. But granting him the possession of the mysterious power he claims, and the syllogism of the Russian savans ceases to be so satisfactory. A committee of their English brethren who have more recently investigated Mr. HOME, seem to have brought to their work a more judicial temper at least, if not a more logical mind. Their report, just made public in the *Popular Science Review*, is equally curious and startling.

The Committee consisted of Mr. CROOKES, a distinguished chemist, Fellow of the Royal Society, and editor of the *Review*; Dr. HUGGINS, the astronomer, also of the Royal Society, and Mr. Sergeant COX. They subjected Mr. HOME to many careful experiments, which have gone far to convince them of the existence of a certain nervous force which they call "psychic," and which Sergeant COX believes to be propagated from one individual to another through a certain "nervous atmosphere of various intensity enveloping the human structure." This is probably identical with the brain-wave theory of magnetic influences which scientists some years ago started to account for the phenomena of mental sympathy illustrated notably by clairvoyance and the workings of the toy called "Planchette." In BULWER'S *Strange Story*, it will be remembered, a somewhat similar theory is elaborated with great ingenuity.

Some of the experiments vouched for by these gentlemen are certainly exceedingly strange. Hitherto Mr. HOME'S wonders have usually been achieved in the dark, light, according to the mediums, lessening the spiritualistic forces. But this time they were conducted in full view of these trained and keen inquirers, eager to detect the slightest deception or vulgar legerdemain. In one of the experiments, an accordeon was inclosed in a copper-wire cage, through the top of which only one of Mr. HOME'S hands could be inserted, to hold the accordeon by the top. This apparatus was put under the table at which the Committee sat with Mr. HOME, two of them pressing on his feet with theirs, while one of his hands was placed on the table and the other inserted in the opening of the cage. In this position the instrument "first began to vibrate and then to play tunes."

Mr. CROOKES' hand, placed on that one of Mr. HOME'S which touched the accordeon, meanwhile "found it absolutely still." And even when both the mediums' hands were held above the table, the instrument continued to float about in the cage and to play. Again, Mr. CROOKES had prepared, without the slightest previous knowledge by Mr. HOME, a sort of rough balance-scale, with a self-registering index to note the amount of pressure applied to it. Standing on this, Mr. CROOKES, whose weight is 140 pounds, could indicate a pressure of only one and a half pounds, or two pounds when he jumped up and down. Mr. HOME, "sitting in a low easy chair, simply applied his fingers lightly" at a point near the fulcrum of the lever, and the index marked a fluctuating pressure of from three and a half to six pounds.

How to explain facts like these, asserted on the authority of such capable and unimpeachable witnesses, M. ZEON himself might find a difficult task. We may, indeed, say that by Mr. HOME'S peculiar art these English scientists have been brought into that "peculiar psychical condition in which a simple trick appears a mysterious phenomenon." But, if these gentlemen do not rate Mr. HOME as a juggler, they are certainly careful not to express belief in his supernatural pretensions. Whether we accept the facts they have elicited as having proved that "in the presence of certain specially gifted or specially organized individuals, a force develops itself which produces without contact many of the results of muscular effort," they are at least sufficiently remarkable and important to be worthy of diligent scientific inquiry. It has long been a dream with what we may call sentimental psychologists that such a force existed. Its discovery would explain many of those mysteries of spiritualism which baffle the learned and appall the ignorant. As has so often happened before in the slow march of human enlightenment, mediums may perhaps prove to be only premature philosophers versed, it may be unconsciously, in the knowledge of things dimly understood, or not at all, by the mass of mankind.

A New Mermaid.

Lovers of the wonderful have lately suffered a great shock in the untimely death of the two-headed child, which departed this life the other day at Boston, whither it had been taken for exhibition. Its death seems to have been quite as curious as its life, for one of its heads is reported to have died some hours before the other. The disconsolate mourners over this prodigy may find comfort, however, in the real live mermaid, which an enterprising Texan has discovered in Forked Deer River. To be sure this mermaid has not yet been caught, and even the most curious would hesitate before incurring the expense and trouble of a trip to Texas to see it. But we know that the voice of BARNUM is abroad in the land, and that sooner or late that mermaid will be enjoying her syren song in some sequestered tank in his new museum. We therefore feel the less reluctance to whet the expectation of our readers by a description of the new wonder's manifold charms.

In all matters like this, lying a little out of the ordinary course of nature, it is well to have the facts authenticated by unimpeachable testimony. There are always scoffers eager to disbelieve, who will pick flaws in the most fascinating marvels. There are even people incredulous about the sea-serpent and the wild man. We are glad, therefore, to be able to state that the present information comes to us on the authority of a member of the Legislature elect. To be sure he did not see the mermaid himself, but he knows the man who did, and he vouches for him "as a reliable and truthful man." The name of the favored person is J. B. MAXEY, and when we add that he is also "an intelligent citizen," and that he keeps a hotel, we do not see how the most cynical can longer withhold credence from the wonders he relates. On the 7th of July, then, Mr. MAXEY was fishing—a pastime said to be favorable to the development of the imaginative faculties. "His attention was called to an object on the river some fifty yards distant, which presented the appearance of a man drowning." It is creditable to Mr. MAXEY'S humanity that he at once abandoned his fishing, and "rowed his boat to within ten feet" of the supposed drowning man. From this discreet distance, he contemplated what must be conceded to be a "remarkable creature." According to Mr. MAXEY, "it had a face perfectly white, with features like those of a human being. It had something like moss on its head, instead of hair, and its neck was longer than the neck of a man." So far this is admirable, all but the moss, which we absolutely refuse to accept. It must have been sea-weed, of course, with which Mr. MAXEY, from his inland life, is probably not familiar. What follows is even more attractive. "Its body down to the waist, or so much of it as was exposed," says this careful witness with a precision which increases our confidence at once, "was covered with black and white spots. It was as large as an ordinary man, and had large black eyes." Mr. MAXEY, however, though he surveyed the creature for ten minutes, "did not see any arms." It looked at him and slowly turned round and disappeared in the water.

This account of mermaids, it will be seen, somewhat differs from the descriptions given by Mr. TENNYSON and other received authorities. It is worthy of note that Mr. MAXEY'S mermaid was seen at the same place three years ago by another witness, who, not sharing Mr. MAXEY'S fortitude, "did not tell of it because he thought he would be laughed at." He now makes tardy confession to our worthy legislator, as also to two others, who are apparently less "reliable," or truthful, or intelligent than Mr. MAXEY, as the prudent law-giver does not vouch for these, but introduces them in an off-hand way as "saying that they saw the same thing." For ourselves we do not need this doubtful corroboration. We are quite willing to accept Mr. MAXEY'S unvarnished and unsupported tale as "reliable," truthful, and intelligent in the highest degree. So many marvels appear to flourish in Southern waters that this new one is no surprise to us, and we hope Mr. BARNUM will lose no time in dispatching a trusty agent to translate the Forked Deer River mermaid to a more congenial sphere and a wider field of usefulness.

Children's Rights.

Many classes in the community are continually crying out for their rights, and those who can do any harm or good to the politicians are more or less attentively listened to, get many promises, and if they take their observations at long intervals, may be able to see that they are really making some progress; but there is one class, very large collectively, although individually small, who cry as loud as the loudest, and "with no language but a cry," but who receive very small consideration at the hands of those who take it upon themselves to shape the destinies of the nation. We refer to the very important class in society, the babies. That particular member of this great class who bore the somewhat peculiar patronymic of GINX was not the only individual who has borne grievous wrongs at the hands of his fellow-beings of a larger growth, and most of them have rights which are almost wholly ignored.

It is an old notion, but not the more sound on account of its age, that parents alone have any authority in dealing with the infantile portion of the community. The State and the general public have an immense interest in the proper commencement of the career of their citizens. The expense, the trouble, and the dangers in the administration of public affairs spring in a large measure from the ignorance and the unruly passions of the criminal and degraded classes; and the seeds whose harvest is garnered in prisons and almshouses, and whose rank and violent growth requires more care and control than the good institutions which they are continually overrunning and destroying, are sown and take speedy root among the swarms of children in our great cities. If anywhere "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," it is in the prolific field in which the "dangerous classes" are bred. Influences might be carried to them, or they might be brought to influences, which, if properly directed, would disarm them of the weapons which they will be so ready to turn against their fellow-creatures, and even against the life of the State. Not only on its own account has the State a right to interfere, if necessary, in the management of children, but it owes its care and protection to them for the sake of their own well-being. They have a right to be protected against their parents even, and against themselves, and the circumstances in which they are born. We need a little of the old Spartan doctrine, which regarded children as the wards of the nation, to be trained up for good citizens. Give a little attention to your citizens in the earliest stages of their growth, and they will not need so much looking after when they are grown up, and have power for good or evil in the community. It is nonsense to plead that it is the duty and the exclusive right of parents to take charge of the nurture and training of their offspring. Of course it is their duty, but in thousands of instances that duty is not performed. Of course it is their right, and their right before all other authority, but if that right is neglected or abused, then the people have rights which must be guarded, and the children themselves have rights, which the State is bound to see secured, in view of their future importance, if not in the interests of humane feeling.

To come down to the more practical aspects of this subject, one of the most important duties of the ruling powers is the protection of the life and health of the citizens, and the merest glance at our mortuary statistics, and a hasty passage through the crowded quarters of this City, reveal a terrible neglect in this particular, so far as regards the important class for which we are pleading. The filth of the streets, which it is a public duty to have cleared away; the wretched, reeking hovels and tenements, in which no being whose life is of value to the State should be allowed to remain; the rotten, unwholesome food, which no man should be allowed to sell to another, combined with the cruelty and neglect of parents, which should also be made a subject for official attention far more than it is—together form an array of forces against the feeble strength of infancy which make it a matter of wonder that any children at all survive in these miserable slums. Another matter of vast importance is the education of these youthful hordes. There are in this City today thousands upon thousands of children who receive no instruction of any kind. The dangers which we are under from persons who have grown up under exactly the same conditions should warn us that it is the policy, as well as the duty, of the public to provide for the education of all the children in the community, and to compel them to profit by the provision, unless they are educated equally well in some other way.

Postal Letter-Boxes.

Perhaps no improvement instituted by the General Government met with greater favor at the time of its inauguration than the establishment in our large cities of a regular system of letter deliveries and street-boxes. The want was so apparent that when it was supplied every one thought it strange that the remedy had been so long delayed, and now that the custom has worn itself into a necessity, its very late origin seems almost incredible. But while admitting the many advantages we have thus far derived from the present system, it is impossible not to see that there is still room for improvement, and that in several particulars a very slight modification would add greatly to its general usefulness. The improvements we would suggest apply especially to this City, as in other places they have, in part, at least, been already adopted.

It is generally understood that the letters in the street-boxes situated in the lower part of the City are collected from them nine times a day; but there is the same want of uniformity in these collections which greatly interferes with their usefulness in the opinions of those to whom quick dispatch is a matter of consequence. Then, too, in order to make the boxes useful to the great majority of letter-writers, there should be a notice of the regular hours for collections, and the mails in which the letters thus collected would go, placed on each box. Thus the following might be placed on a box on Park-row: "Letters collected at 8½ P. M. will go in mails closing at 9 P. M." &c. These notices, which are at present in vogue in other cities, are made of cast-iron, so that they cannot be destroyed, and are securely fastened to each box. By this very simple means any person who is familiar with the time-table by which the mails are made up at the General Post-office could tell at a glance when his letters would be likely to reach their destination—a certainty which the present irregularity wholly prevents, and for this reason alone the boxes are used only to a limited extent by business men.

Another improvement is needed in the newspaper department. It does not seem to be universally known that letter-carriers are not obliged to collect the newspapers or packages they may find on the tops of the letter-boxes. That they do in many cases collect them, is a favor done at the request, though not at the command, of the Post-master; but a large portion of the matter thus placed on the boxes is lost or stolen. It is stated in defense that if papers were taken, the entire issues of many periodicals would be sent in this way, and that it would be necessary to hire several offices as points of collection. This, indeed, might be the case were boxes placed expressly for newspapers, in which case collections might be made twice or three times a day by means of wagons; but until this is done it would be better for the Postmaster to wholly forbid the acceptance of newspapers, than to pursue the present half-way policy.

MINOR TOPICS.

Whenever Mayor HALL is accused of aiding and abetting frauds on the City Treasury, he tries to throw the responsibility on the old Board of Supervisors—as though he and CONNOLLY were obliged to sign warrants for claims, which they know to be swindles, merely because they once passed the Board of Supervisors. Now it is well known that the leading spirit of the old Board of Supervisors was "Boss" TWEED, and, whatever stealing was done in that Board, TWEED got the lion's share. Yet when Mayor HALL made his appointments of heads of departments under the new Charter, who did he appoint as head of the Department of Public Works—the Department which, above all others, affords the largest opportunities for fraudulent expenditure of the public money? None other than "Boss" TWEED. But the old Board of Supervisors has been out of existence for nearly a year and a half. The present Board is composed of the Aldermen and the Mayor; the Mayor is President of the Board, and *his single vote can defeat any measure that comes before it.* On HALL, therefore, rests the sole responsibility for any and all acts of the present Board. Now, we desire to ask Mayor HALL two questions. They are questions which we have already asked twice before, and which have not been answered. Did or did not the Board of Supervisors, at their meeting on the first or second week in June last, approve and pass a bill of one KELLY, a carpenter, of the Twenty-first Ward, for twenty-eight thousand dollars, purporting to be for carpenter-work done in the Marine Court? If yes, then we desire to ask what is the fair value of the work done? We stand ready to furnish twenty respectable carpenters, who understand their business, and who would be glad to do the work for six hundred dollars.

Yesterday M. THIERS was reported as making a very equivocal speech on the Papal question in the National Assembly. Today he is represented as having declared that nothing even tending to a breach with Italy must be done. As this is the only sensible view to take, and as M. THIERS has certainly shown sense so far in his policy, the latter report is probably the correct one. Meanwhile, *Le Monde* renews the curious proposition to cede Corsica to the Pope as an inviolable asylum, or "preserve the prestige of France" as defender of the Faith. As France has just been thrashed by the second Protestant Power in the world, and as all other Catholic Powers in Europe have dropped the Pope because they could not endure his intolerant pretensions, the "prestige" of defending him hardly seems worth preserving.

Another outrage on the Democratic Party has been committed at Washington. The decision of twenty-nine Assistant Assessors in New-York has been determined upon, and further reduction is to follow. This is "the surgery" of one of the few planks the Democracy have left to cling to in their platforms. If the Republican Administration keeps on in this way reducing expenses, increasing the revenue and advancing the public credit, it will deserve the stinging rebuke recently administered to it by Hon. ALEX. DELMAR, that an adverse vote cannot propose a decent reform which it does not immediately carry out.

It must be cheerful news to the English that the insatiable Germans know more about the war ships and the ports of England, than many of the naval officers in Her Majesty's service. A correspondent of the London *News* had the felicity the other day, of hearing a German naval officer with whom he was lunching in a Berlin restaurant, say: "Upon my word, I know the ships of your fleet better than your own young officers." After stating that every German ship was provided with accurate charts of the naval ports of the world, the officer went on to say, "L'Orient is a very difficult port to make; I would not like to say that without a pilot. Plymouth! there's not a Lieutenant in the German Navy who could not take a ship into Plymouth in the night time." The marvelous thoroughness of German information regarding France during the late war, was contemporaneously disclosed by a portion of the English Press as the result of the "spy system." But a system so full of foresight and so wonderfully effective, cannot be always opposed with an epithet.

The conscientious Democratic journals which refused to utter a plaint over the alleged outrages of the Reform Committee on the Democratic ballots, when they knew that the Democratic Committee had done the same thing, are now loud in their denunciation of the Republican Committee for having followed their example.

It is reported that the work on the new Court-house is about to be stopped, in consequence of a scarcity of funds. The Legislature last Winter appropriated $750,000 to complete the building, which, with the appropriations previously made, represents the enormous sum of $6,420,000, for "completing" the new Court-house. Out of the sum appropriated last Winter, probably ten thousand dollars has been actually expended. What has become of the remaining $740,000? Will Controller CONNOLLY have the kindness to inform the public?

The *Tribune* of the 18th inst. follows up its charges against Senators CONKLING and CARPENTER by trying to fasten on them the responsibility for the indictment of Messrs. WHITE and RANDALL, the Washington correspondents of the *Tribune*. That paper ought to know that the law of the land compelled the President of the Senate to take the action before the Grand Jury which resulted in the indictment. Messrs. CARPENTER and CONKLING cannot decently be attacked on account of the operation of this law. The spirit which dictates the denunciations of Messrs. CARPENTER and CONKLING seems to be one of party malice, and consequently truth and justice are disregarded.

It is a good thing to have an abundance of fruit during the hot season, but those who eat much of it should be careful to have the fruit fresh and sound. Peaches, which are sold in great numbers at the street stands and in the markets, are very wholesome when fully ripe and perfectly sound, but it is not an easy thing to secure both these conditions, and unripe or rotten peaches are of all things the most dangerous to health. And yet there are hundreds of this sort of fruit sold every day, especially from carts in the streets. It is said even that the decayed remnants of the stock which no one will eat in an undisguised state, are disposed of to bakers, who dish them up in delusive little tarts and pies. Is it any wonder that hundreds of children are dying every week of diarrhœa?

The departure, yesterday, of the deputation from Ceylon for the cooler regions of Canada, the arrival of which was described in yesterday's TIMES, was a sort of miniature pageant. The noble members of the deputation were furnished with special cars by Commodore VANDERBILT, at the princely ratio of one car to two individuals, while a common passenger-coach was provided for the attendants. One of the company, who sports the title of Rajah, and keeps a great number of armed men about him constantly in his most ordinary journeys, objected to his quarters, and made the railroad officials some trouble. He was, however, finally pacified.

The Ring and the Rev. Mr. D. C. Crawford.

The Tammany Ring of political tricksters was vigorously denounced, yesterday, from the pulpit of the Eighteenth-street M. E. Church, by Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD, who preached a sermon supplementary to that at the funeral of the late Mr. FEITH, one of the victims of the riot. Mr. CRAWFORD alluded to the necessity of preserving law and order, even, if necessary, at the sacrifice of the lives of half the community, but held it even then to be of little effect in enervating the dignity of the law when the politicians of the Ring removed the power to extricate their vicious constituents from the meshes of the law, that they might go unpunished. The sermon was powerful, and delivered with much vigor. It was attentively listened to.

THE EXPOSURES OF TAMMANY FRAUDS.

Comments of Independent Journals.

From the Brooklyn Union.

After quoting the Mayor's defense, the Brooklyn *Union* says:

"And is this all that Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY propose to say or do, when publicly charged by a responsible accuser with being 'thieves and swindlers,' with distinct specifications of the details designed to show the theft and the swindle? If so, it is the most contemptible and pusillanimous speaking to which either guilty or innocent men ever resorted. They greatly mistake the common sense of the public if they suppose that this will answer the demands of the case. The TIMES is not a witness testifying before a Court, but an open and bold accuser, making statements upon its legal responsibilities, and challenging the accused to an investigation of the facts. The question which concerns the public, and so much these officials, is not what is the animus of the TIMES, or what its reason, how much or how little is editorially hates the accused, but whether the charges are true. The TIMES says that they are true, and publicly pledges itself to prove their truth. The *Tribune*, manifestly toned down by its enjoyment of advertising patronage from the City Government, thinks that the managers of the TIMES 'should be proceeded against criminally, and brought to trial forthwith,' meekly adding that 'we await the action of Messrs. HALL and CONNOLLY with earnest solicitude.' This, for some reason, amazingly lacks the usual thunder of the *Tribune*. The simple truth is, that if these gentlemen fail to institute legal proceedings, as they are challenged to do by the TIMES, there is not a sensible person anywhere who will not justly regard them as confessing the truth of the charges. And if these charges are true, then the official culprits ought to be in State Prison."

Elizabeth, N. J., Daily Journal.

It may be well to remark that the "signs of the TIMES" are altogether in favor of honest journalism, as against the servile and shut-mouth style to which we have referred elsewhere. The TIMES is today the most popular Republican paper in New-York, so much so that one has to be "round early" at the news-stands, we are told, to secure a copy. The people will take care of a journal that gives the pap-ladlers the go-by and looks to the public to support it in return for good services rendered. At all events the TIMES' stock which Mr. RAYMOND's heirs sold but the other day brought $11,000 per share in place of the $8,000 per share it was worth when Mr. RAYMOND died.

Havre De Grace Republican.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is after the municipal authorities relative to the debt of that City with a sharp stick. It has published a most elaborate and exhaustive report of the same, showing that during the last twenty-eight months the Mayor and Controller, although receiving over $100,000,000 of money from the tax-payers, have increased the City debt at the rate of $4,000,000 per month.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

The NEW-YORK TIMES, by some means, has gained access to the data, show the City expenditures of New-York, in detail. It is openly making terrible allegations against the honesty of certain City officials, beside developing methods of robbery hitherto unsuspected. We shall take the pains to give the gist of these interesting disclosures. They furnish refreshing evidences of the economical tendencies of the Democracy.

Ballston Journal.

The NEW-YORK TIMES, which has been so bold and vigorous in its exposure of Ring rascality, adds another chapter to the story. It strikingly illustrates the manner in which the Tammany thieves plunder the public Treasury. Facts and figures are giving no minute detail to show that in the rental of armories for various regiments of the National Guards gigantic swindles are perpetrated. For example the Tammany organization itself receives $36,000 a year for a portion of its own building which could not be rented to any legitimate business for more than $3,000. This illustrates a dozen other cases. The aggregate paid in this way is $361,100, which the TIMES shows is $284,800 more than could honestly be paid. The manager who supervises the whole business is Mr. TWEED's partner. Every person who rents such property, of course, bargains to give the largest part of the money to the Ring, still receiving more himself than he could get for his property in any other way. The account of the TIMES, which defies contradiction, is a striking exposé of scoundrelism.

Newburg Daily Journal.

We note that the *Leader*, of which Mr. HALL is the editor, attributes the charges made by the TIMES to the withdrawal of the City patronage from that paper. Even if this were true, it would not affect the truth or untruth of the charges against Mr. HALL and his associates. But it is a noticeable thing in Mr. HALL's attempted defense, or rather in his apology for not making a defense, that the City patronage was, by his own showing, not withdrawn from the TIMES until long after after its editorial pages had been pouring hot shot into the Tammany Ring, and making charges as damaging as any which it now brings forward. So it appears that instead of the TIMES having attacked the "Ring" because of the withdrawal of the "Ring's" patronage, that patronage was withdrawn because its bestowal had failed to "buy up" the TIMES and silence its assaults upon the "Ring." Mr. HALL and his associates must abandon the attempt to account for these charges by the avarice of their assailants, and seek redress in the Courts, or else make up their minds to be universally regarded as the swindlers which they are so boldly charged by the TIMES as being.

New-Bedford (Mass.) Mercury.

But the TIMES presents some figures that are astounding. There are eighteen armories in New-York City. For only ten months, bills for repairs and furniture for these, amounting to $941,453 86, were paid. The items were: For plumbing, $142,329 71; for chairs, $170,729 60; and for carpenter work, $431,064 31. This sum, nearly $1,000,000, does not include the rent of the armories, but only the repairs and furnishings. For the rent, about $250,000 is paid by the City, $46,500 beyond their fair rental value; and the conclusion seems inevitable that the money thus recklessly taken from the Treasury is divided among the Ring. If the tax-payers of New-York City wink at such corruption, or do not drive the plunderers from power, then cheating must be the rule, and honesty the rare exception, in that City, not only in the public offices, but in all the departments of trade. No legitimate business can bear such burdens. If corruption is tolerated in officials, it may be looked for in private transactions, and men outside of New-York may well hesitate to run the risk of dealing with its merchants, bankers, and brokers. Its officials may fairly be taken as representing the average honesty of the voters. Are the business men of New-York willing to accept this as the criterion of their integrity?

Jersey City Times.

Once in a while a surgical genius starts up and astonishes the world of science by a new operation which was before deemed impossible, and which saves a life or a limb before deemed lost—as, for instance, when the venerable MOTT, then, by the way, a comparatively young man, succeeded in putting a ligature around an artery so deep within the body that good surgeons had believed an approach to it fatal.

Of the same nature are the services of the NEW-YORK TIMES in the task of ridding the New-York body-politic of that malignant tumor, Tammany, before it encroaches further upon the vital functions. The TIMES has eluded the vigilance of the Cerberus which guards the City accounts from the eyes of most men, and lays before the public a series of damning charges.

Now, Mr. HALL and his *confrères* have not earned reputation recently for moral courage, and we doubt whether much can be expected from this appeal, so far as they are concerned. But the TIMES opens up a gleam of hope by the remark, "CONNOLLY actually gets armed men to watch his books now, and he trusts to W. B. ASTOR, MOSES TAYLOR and MARSHALL O. ROBERTS to give him a clean bill of health whenever he requires it." Messrs. ASTOR, TAYLOR and ROBERTS were doubtless hood-winked in the professed submission of the Controller's books for their inspection. Now they owe it to their own high reputation either to force Messrs. HALL and CONNOLLY to give the TIMES the opportunity which it seeks, or to bring about an investigation by other means. There can be no doubt of the sincerity of the TIMES in seeking it.

Albany Evening Journal.

Utterly bad as was the reputation of the Democratic Ring of New-York, its iniquities assume a still blacker character under the searching exposures of the NEW-YORK TIMES. Its unscrupulous thieving has long been understood. But it is now presented in such distinct and unmistakable outlines and expands into such stupendous proportions, that the friends of the Ring are dumbfounded and its sharpest critics themselves surprised at the revelation. Such systematic, audacious, gigantic robbery transcends even the worst the imagination has heretofore conceived.

The salient, startling fact of this disclosure is not the manner in which the appropriations are misapplied, flagrant as that is, but the cool, consummate villany with which millions are seized without a shadow of warrant. Large appropriations are necessarily made for the support of the Government. Of these sums a great proportion is stolen by the Ring. This has become a matter of course. The astonishing exposure is that the amounts thus realized constitute but an insignificant portion of the plunder. Considering that the regular appropriations have grown within a few years from ten or twelve to over twenty millions, that mine ought to satisfy the most grasping robbers. But it is a mere flea-bite. The rich vein is the "special account," which means the seizure of the public money without even the pretext of a lawful appropriation. It is precisely as if the Ring pounced upon so much property and stole it by force. The method is to issue bonds for the amount, thus going entirely outside of the regular levy. If the Ring-masters were the actual owners of all the property in New-York they could not handle it with more absolute and arbitrary power than they do now. What shadow of a limitation is there to their control if, after spending the twenty or thirty millions of the regular levy, they may grasp thirty, forty or fifty millions more by the issue of bonds at pleasure?

The figures themselves give the clearest conception of the work. Nearly $1,000,000 were paid nominally to keep ten armories in repair for a period of nine months. There is not an intelligent man in the State who does not know that most of this sum went into the pockets of the Ring. To suppose that nearly $400,000 were spent for chairs, and nearly $500,000 for carpenter-work to one man, would be to demonstrate the insanity of the believer. All of the money went into the hands of one go-between, who apportioned it according to the agreement. But this colossal theft was only a beginning. During the same period $4,000,000 were raised from bonds and paid to the same agent of the Ring. To illustrate the beauty of the "special account" it added that nearly $8,000,000 were drawn on that account, when less than $2,000,000 were drawn on account of appropriations for the same period.

There is no answer to this absolute demonstration of robbery. The figures are taken from the books of Controller CONNOLLY himself. However they were obtained matters not; it is enough that the TIMES challenges and defies contradiction. Other facts are promised as damning in their proof of swindling as these, and the iniquities of the Court-house job, long known in a general way, but never probed, are to be laid bare in detail. The Ring has studiously and cunningly plotted to cover its tracks. For two years the Controller refused, in defiance of law, to make any report whatever. And when finally he made a statement, it was a crafty effort to befog and conceal the true condition of the finances instead of making it plain. It could not, however, prevent the momentous fact from coming to light that the Ring had *spent or plundered over one hundred millions in two years*. And it has not prevented this further exposure, which goes behind the report to the books, and shows up the ugly details. The revelation, in conjunction with previous exhibitions, cannot fail to have a profound effect. Tammany Hall is the representative Democratic organization of the country. It entirely controls the party in this State, and aims to control it throughout the nation. It embodies the spirit and tendency of the Democracy better than any other element, and its rule at New-York and Albany is the best index of what Democratic rule would be at Washington. Under the full glare of the light, it presents itself in its true colors as the most rotten, hideous, monstrous organization of political debauchery and thievery which ever existed. Surrendering the City to a mob one week and appearing the next as the plunderer of millions, it must repel all honest and decent men. The very audacity of its profligate operations is rapidly hastening its fall.

The TIMES fires another broadside into the Tammany camp. It is quite as taking as any which have preceded it. Messrs. CONNOLLY and HALL can't throw themselves upon their dignity and remain silent after such exposures. Men who plunder the people by wholesale, have no more dignity to fall back upon than so many highwaymen. The Tammany Ring make no response to the TIMES' exposures. CONNOLLY and HALL sit in the prisoner's box in sullen silence. They must either "speak or die," for they are accused of crimes enough to send a whole battalion of sneak-thieves to the Penitentiary.

Buffalo Express.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is waging a vigorous and telling warfare upon Tammany Hall and the Ring government of New-York City. It does not confine itself to denunciation and vague and unfounded charges, but it comes at them with facts and figures taken from the books and accounts of the officers, and shows them to be what it openly charges them with being, "thieves and swindlers." "Slippery Dick," as it calls Controller CONNOLLY, and Mayor HALL, it openly avows, are "thieves," and claims to be able to prove it. These are strong terms, and but for their conscious guilt the accused would naturally call the accuser to account in a libel suit for damages. But the TIMES probably knows what it is about, and speaks advisedly. It has already given to the public the most glaring evidence of the official corruption of these fellows, and promises in its next issue to give an array of figures from "Slippery Dick's" own books that will completely throw all former exhibits in the shade. Its appearance is awaited with interest.

Rochester Evening Express.

The measures adopted to keep these damaging statements from the public were for the time successful, but New-York citizens and the people of the State are happily now in possession of them, through the fearlessness and thoroughness of the NEW-YORK TIMES. Formerly warrants used to be sent over to Mayor HALL's office from the Controller's for the Mayor's signature; now the Mayor goes to the Controller's office and signs them. Besides this, the Ring keeps a bank of its own, so as to cover up its nefarious measures as much as possible. If Republicans would save the nation from these blood-suckers, they must wake up in city and country, and hurl them from power wherever they may be intrenched.

Newark Courier.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is certainly a very unfeeling paper. Not content with calling OAKEY HALL and "Big Six" CONNOLLY liars and thieves, it has now gone to work and proved them to be such. This last was the unkindest cut of all. Next!

Washington National Republican.

The TIMES distinctly charges that the sum of $941,453 86 were paid for keeping ten City armories in repair for nine months, and that a large portion of this amount found its way into the pockets of the Mayor and the Controller. Here is the account as it is entered on the books of the Controller's office:

A. J. Garvey, for plastering	$197,330 24
John H. Keyser, for plumbing	142,329 71
J. H. Ingersoll, for chairs	170,729 60
G. S. Miller, for carpenter work	431,064 31
Total	$941,453 86

The TIMES invites Mayor HALL to try the issue in the Courts by suing it for libel. It defies him to do it, and the *Tribune*, falling into line in attacking Tammany at the eleventh hour, tells Mr. HALL that the charges are grave and that "he cannot afford to ignore that invitation."

All this infamy and villainy of Tammany Hall in New-York would be of very little consequence to the people who live outside the boundaries of that State but for one thing: The Tammany leaders assume to control the politics of the country. They want to move their head-quarters from New-York to Washington. They calculate by the expenditure of vast sums of money they can manipulate the next Democratic Convention in their interest, and dictate the nominations. They tried the same game in 1868, and were abundantly successful. The triumph of SEYMOUR would have accomplished their objects. PETER B. SWEENY, one of the Tammany lights, aspires to succeed Mr. CONKLING in the United States Senate. HOFFMAN was in training for the Presidency until the 12th of July, but the probabilities are that he will now be dropped in obedience to the rowdy element in New-York City.

Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is engaged in a vigorous campaign against the Tammany Ring, the leaders of the New-York Democracy, who not only seek to clutch Connecticut, but aspire to control the Federal Government. The TIMES claims to have obtained access to Controller CONNOLLY's books, without his knowledge, and gives revelations therefrom which are truly startling. It alleges that ten lofts and other rooms are rented to the City for armories, not one of which is used, while the price paid, according to CONNOLLY's books, is $85,500 a year. For the armories actually occupied, a rental of $190,000 is charged, while a fair valuation would make the rent $46,600. But these swindles, the TIMES asserts, are a mere flea-bite to the sums extorted for keeping the armories in repair. It says the following sums were paid for keeping ten armories in repair nine months:

A. J. Garvey, for plastering	$197,330 24
John H. Keyser, for plumbing	142,329 71
J. H. Ingersoll, for chairs	170,729 60
G. S. Miller, for carpenter work	431,064 31
Total	$941,453 86

The TIMES invites HALL and CONNOLLY to test the accuracy of its assertions by a suit for libel. And it declares that it has other chapters of revelation to make. By all means let it tell what it knows.

Troy Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES made the announcement on Wednesday that it would prove Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY in New-York to be thieves. That excited no surprise in the country, for the reason that they were not thought to be anything else. The TIMES is now showing just how much they have stolen and how they did it. For our people the figures have no particular interest, we presume. But are the tax-paying citizens of the Metropolis edified by the exhibit of the sums of money which they permit to be filched from their pockets every year by a gang of audacious and remorseless political thieves? If they can stand it, the outside "barbarians" can. To the people in Troy the more vital question is this one: How much are they robbed of?

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

The TIMES is doing the same good work in New-York that is being done by every journal in Philadelphia that insists upon lifting our Government above Ring domination. From the monstrous enormities of the Public Buildings scheme, with its untold millions of irresponsible expenditure, down to the paltry operations of a miserable little Ring in a legislative committee at Harrisburg, the people must watch the approach of Tammany principles and practices, and crush them out with remorseless impartiality. The Republican Party can officer itself, from the highest to the lowest grade, with pure and honest men, and in doing so can perpetuate its wholesome rule over Philadelphia throughout all time. But it cannot tolerate within its borders the humblest imitators of Tammany dishonesty and misrule without suffering damage in doing so.

Albany Morning Express.

That the Ring were swindling the public in the most outrageous manner has been the popular impression for a long time past. All who have been in any way connected with it have waxed rich, although most of them were poor before they became public servants. But until the TIMES began to follow them up so sharply, the people had to be content with surmises. The books of the Ring were inaccessible. Their financial statements, when they occasionally vouchsafed to publish such, were arranged in so skillful a manner that, after reading them, the public would be just as wise as it was before. The only thing of which the tax-payers were absolutely certain, was that their money was going at the rate of nearly $50,000,000 a year, and that they had absolutely nothing to show for it.

But the TIMES gives them the official figures—not such as were prepared for publication, but the actual entries made in the books. These figures are more eloquent and more damaging than mere words could be. They show up some of the swindling operations which have been carried on in a light so clear that silence is the Ring's only defense. In view of the course which that journal is taking, it is no wonder that agents of the Ring should have offered one million dollars, in ready cash, for a controlling interest in the TIMES.

Sullivan County Republican.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is after the Tammany Ring with an exceedingly sharp stick. It has got point-blank range of the rotten old hulk, and every shot takes effect between wind and water; and the way its Parrott shells make the splinters fly must be rather more exhilarating than pleasant to the free-and-easy Ring gentry. In its issue of the 19th an article is published under the head of "Two Thieves," in which it states it shall prove CONNOLLY a thief, and do the same with Mayor HALL. This is tolerably direct, and plain enough to be understood by most persons.

Worcester (Mass.) Gazette.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has resolutely set itself to work on a task which equals in magnitude any one of the seven labors of Hercules,—to arouse the tax-payers of the city to a sense of indignation against the swindling operations of the Tammany Ring. The latest frauds unearthed by getting possession, in some unexplained way, of figures from the books of the Controller, are those connected with the armories. The general tax levy, and rents of markets and docks really pay only a third of the expenditures of the city, although the tax levy in itself is an enormous swindle. Money is raised on bonds issued for every conceivable object of possible municipal expense, and as there are two distinct bureaus, one for the City and one for the county, from which bonds and stocks are issued and claims audited and paid, an act of the Legislature was passed permitting these issues to be duplicated in either office. The mills which grind out this valuable paper are kept constantly going, and nine-tenths of the money raised on it goes into the pockets of the members of the Ring. The citizens understand very well what a set of thieves beset the City Hall, but are incapable of any concerted action by which they might throw off the yoke.

Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

As we supposed yesterday to be the case, the TIMES boldly invites the accused parties into Court. It now supplies the proof which has been demanded of it, in reply to its previous attacks on these Tammany leaders, and tells them they cannot "sneak out" of the contest. "If Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY object to being branded as thieves and swindlers, as we once more brand them now," cries the undaunted journal, "they can sue us for libel, and we will prove our charges in a Court of law. What is more, we will prove our charge by means of Controller CONNOLLY's *own books*." The fight is a very pretty one as it stands, but the TIMES does not mean to let it stand still. It announces its intention of following up these damaging revelations by other and worse ones, believing that the truth must prevail at last; and, it says, "all that we ask of the public is to judge fairly between us and the men whom we arraign as thieves." We shall see what course these men will take. Silence will not serve them any longer. They must show their hand or give up the contest and confess judgment.

Titusville (Penn.) Morning Herald.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is placing the country under great obligations by tearing off the mask from the Democratic rulers of New-York, exposing their swindling games, and their more swindling professions of honesty and national reform. A lively state of affairs we should be in with such a man as CONNOLLY, of New-York City, in the place of BOUTWELL, or a OAKEY HALL to deal with the Kuklux.

Newburg Daily Journal.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is making terrible onslaughts upon the Tammany thieves. It is well known that while few really doubt the charges made against TWEED and his associates, proof of these charges are not so easy. All the books containing the details from which evidence could best be collected are in the possession of the Ring, and examination thereof almost impossible by any but a member of the gang. Yet the TIMES occasionally eludes the vigilance with which these men guard their frauds, and picks up the most damaging evidence.

New Haven Palladium.

The NEW-YORK TIMES, after months of persistent assault upon the infamous Tammany Ring, has at last succeeded in placing Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY in a position from which they cannot retreat. From the complaint made by a Democratic organ of the Ring, we conclude that one of CONNOLLY's clerks has betrayed his master and given the TIMES access to the books in which that gentleman keeps the accounts of the City. For the armories used by the City regiments $250,000 is annually pretended to be paid, whereas a fair valuation would not amount to $100,000. In the repairs of these armories the Ring has a perfect gold mine. Mr. TWEED's partner was paid over $170,000 for chairs, the making of which is Mr. TWEED's legitimate business. Another adherent of the Ring received nearly $200,000 for plastering, and the sum total of the repairs amounts to nearly one million of dollars.

Boston Advertiser.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is doing New-York and the whole country excellent service by its bold warfare on the Tammany Democracy which rules the Metropolis. Yesterday it published a startling and terrible revelation of fraud, the figures being, as it claims, obtained from the official books in the Controller's Office. It appears that a large number of stables, lofts and rooms are rented for armories to the City by the Ring, and that for ten such lofts rent to the amount of $85,500 is charged to the City, while not one of them is used by the City for any purpose whatever, and that for the armories actually occupied $190,600 a year is charged by the Ring for what, by fair valuation, is worth less than $50,000. One reading these revelations of shameless villainy can see very clearly why the Tammany managers were so anxious to pass, last Spring, a law placing the freedom of the New-York Press at the mercy of the Ring and its tools of the Judiciary. It is currently reported that for several months the Ring has been at work to get possession of the TIMES, but within only a few days all the stock likely to come on the market in any event has been bought by the present managers. Evidently the information they are now dealing out has been waiting the safe occasion, and if the TIMES will continue the attack in the same spirit in which it is begun, there is hope not only that the honest citizens of New-York will be aroused to a successful effort to rescue the City from its plunderers, but also that the people of the whole country will have their eyes opened to the rottenness and infamy of the most influential section of the party, which is just now professing divers fair things, hoping by some chance through hypocrisy and intrigue to beguile the nation into its power, that its dishonor and ruin may be made sure.

Baltimore American.

We give the outlines of this exposal as we find it in the TIMES, which says, if Messrs. HALL and CONNOLLY object to its statements, they can sue it, and it will prove everything in a Court of law from the Controller's own books. If the accused parties make no reply, public sentiment will hold that it is because their guilt cannot be explained away. It is saddening to know that the people of the American Metropolis sit so supinely still while they are plundered by the wholesale, but if ever they are aroused to action, it will be by just such honest, earnest and brave efforts as the TIMES has been making.

Daily Saratogian.

During the last year the NEW-YORK TIMES has been doing a magnificent work in boldly exposing the rascalities of the official thieves who revel and riot in the spoils filched from the pockets of the people of New-York City directly, and indirectly from the people of the whole State. A week or two since it made public an exhibit of the rascalities perpetrated in connection with the renting of the militia armories of New-York City which was absolutely startling to one not somewhat acquainted with the way in which TWEED, HALL, and their myrmidons do things. Now, these are facts which cannot be poohed at or whistled down as mere partisan clap-trap. It will not do. These figures are a fit supplement to the Orange riot developments. They reveal to the people the true character of their Democratic rulers in this State and its Metropolis. The TIMES not merely hurls in their faces the charge of cowardice, connivance with ruffians, and reckless and unstinted thievery, but the charge is proved in the most indisputable manner. Will the people shut their eyes to these facts? Can they refuse to recognize them? Dare they risk destruction by countenancing such villainy longer?

Cincinnati Chronicle.

Tammany is sick, and the TIMES is comforting him as did Job's friends of old. CONNOLLY should have kept his books better.

Erie (Penn.) Dispatch.

It is to be hoped that the TIMES' exposures of the villainous schemes of TWEED and his Ring may result in the political purification of the Metropolis, even though it may not succeed in sending the thieves where they belong—to Sing Sing.

Utica Herald.

The NEW-YORK TIMES makes public the results of an actual investigation of the accounts of Controller CONNOLLY; those same accounts which have been so mysteriously and unlawfully kept from the public scrutiny. With the facts and figures in its possession, the TIMES deliberately charges a clear case of swindling upon CONNOLLY and HALL. Nobody believes, of course, that the amounts comed above were paid to the persons designated. Whether they were so paid or put into the pockets of the Ring, the swindle is equally patent. Let the people contemplate these figures at their leisure, and with their thinking-caps on. More anon.

Boston Transcript.

The damaging exposures of the corrupt Tammany Ring, by the NEW-YORK TIMES, place W. B. ASTOR, MOSES TAYLOR, and MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, who gave the members "a clean bill of health" a few months ago, in a very awkward position.

Syracuse Journal.

The NEW-YORK TIMES says that since the publications in that paper, showing up the swindles of the Tammany Ring, the City accounts are guarded by armed men to prevent their being looked into. Elsewhere in this country, the public accounts are understood to be subject to public scrutiny.

Cleveland Leader.

The NEW-YORK TIMES appears as public prosecutor of the Tammany Ring. It has framed an indictment, with specifications, against HALL, CONNOLLY and Company, and sustained its charges by proofs which it will be hard for the Tammany thieves to deny or rebut. Public opinion is already convinced that the Democratic rulers of New-York City are a gang of thieves; but the proof of the fact in a New-York Court would be a conclusive seal to the exposures of the TIMES, which we hope the hardihood of the Ring will invite and procure. But if not, silence under the charges of the TIMES will be a confession that they are true. The challenge of the TIMES is too bold and pointed to be evaded with any other result than conviction of the offense alleged.

The Will of Mr. Horatio Ward.

Mr. HORATIO WARD, a native of this City, but for many years a resident in London, died in April, 1867, and by his will, dated the 9th December, 1865, after giving some legacies to his personal friends, he made the following charitable bequests, in the words following, being the fifteenth and sixteenth paragraph of the will:

"I give and bequeath to the living daughters of the late HENRY MORRIS, Esq., of Philadelphia:

Cash, amount of accruing dividends in the United States, the sum of $2,000	$2,000
Nine certificates (180 shares) of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railway	9,000
Four certificates of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway seven per cent. first mortgage bonds, each $1,000	4,000
Two bonds of the City of Brooklyn, each $1,000	2,000
Two bonds of the City of Jersey	2,000
Making a real and nominal amount of	$19,000

As these ladies are the grand-daughters of the celebrated ROBERT MORRIS of the Revolution, it will not be difficult to ascertain their actual residence. It will, doubtless, surprise them to get a legacy from a person they never knew and perhaps never heard of, therefore it seems but proper they should be informed that the bequest is made through compassion for their misfortunes, and in return for kindnesses shown me by their father when I was a boy, and it may be as well that Miss AMELIA MORRIS should be informed that it was I who sent some money to her and her younger sister under the name of 'her father's friend,' a few years ago.

"I give and bequeath to the 'National Soldiers' and Sailors' Home' about to be erected at Washington in conformity with an act of Congress passed last session, the following bonds, together with such interest as has accrued on them, viz.:

15 bonds of the State of Missouri, $1,000 each	$15,000
25 bonds of the State of North Carolina, $1,000 each	25,000
20 bonds of the State of Virginia, $1,000 each	20,000
20 bonds of the State of Tennessee, $1,000 each	20,000
20 bonds of the State of Tennessee, $1,000 each	20,000
100	$100,000

"I give and bequeath to the various 'Asylums or Homes,' that have been formed or may be formed within a year, throughout the LOYAL STATES, FOR THE ORPHANS OF THE LATE WAR FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE UNION, the following bonds in such proportions as ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, of New-York, and BENJAMIN MORAN, first Secretary of Legation (whom I hereby request to make such distribution,) may consider equal, fair and just, viz.:

20 bonds, $1,000 each, of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway seven per cent. first Mortgage	$20,000
10 bonds, $1,000 each, of the Great Western and Illinois Railway	10,000
10 bonds of the City of New-Orleans	10,000
10 bonds of the City of Covington	10,000
10 bonds of the City of Milwaukee	10,000
15 bonds of the City of Pittsburg	15,000
5 bonds of the City of Albany	5,000
20 bonds of the State of Kentucky	20,000
100	$100,000

"I judge that the INTEREST only for a time would be used, and that the bequest would be so managed as to give the orphans, as they become of age, a sum of money to fit him or her out in life, and thus gradually extinguish the fund. This course would be in exact accord with my wishes."

He appointed as his executors WM. MCKEWAN, Esq., manager of the London and County Bank; BENJAMIN MORAN, Esq., Secretary of the American Legation, and HENRY PAWLE, Esq., of No. 31 Throgmorton-street, in the City of London, stockbroker, and he divided the residue of his property, amounting to about $500,000, among three of his nephews and nieces. Mr. WARD appointed his brother, Mr. ALFRED WARD, a merchant at Valparaiso, trustee of his children's fortunes, but Mr. ALFRED WARD dying the day after Mr. HORATIO WARD had died suddenly in Paris, the children, all under age, were left without a trustee, and it therefore became necessary, on that account, and also in consequence of Mr. WARD having given away to his executors and the Asylums and Homes bonds not in his possession at the time of his death, to have the will administered by the Court of Chancery and accordingly a friendly suit was instituted in September, 1867. Advertisements were issued in one newspaper at least in every loyal State for the Asylums and Homes therein to come in and make their claim. The necessary papers were, after considerable delay, duly sent in by eighteen Homes, and the Court of Chancery proceeded to consider them. The Lincoln Institution, one of the applicants, was represented by Counsel, but the Vice-Chancellor, Sir JOHN STUART, held that, by the terms of the will, it was not entitled to participate in the legacy, as he considered the testator's intention was clear that only the Homes that provided exclusively for "the orphans of the late war" should be benefited. As the Lincoln Institution provided for other objects of benevolence, it was therefore excluded by the Court of Chancery, and the decision shut out, in addition, thirteen of the other claimants, reducing the number of "Homes" entitled to participate in the legacy to four, viz., the Union Home and School for Children of Volunteers, at New-York; the Wisconsin Soldiers' Orphan Home; the Bath Military and Naval Asylum, at Bath, and the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home, at Washington.

Mr. MORAN and Mr. KENNEDY have made their award, and Mr. ROBINS, of the firm of FARMER & ROBINS, of the City of London, solicitor to the executors, and who was also Mr. WARD's solicitor, has arrived in this City with the bonds, and they will be distributed among the four Homes the first week in August. Mr. ROBINS has also brought the bonds for the National Soldiers' Home for disabled volunteer soldiers, at Washington, and they also will be handed over to that institution forthwith. The legacy to "the living daughters of the late HENRY MORRIS" has already been paid to these ladies.

Mr. WARD, it may also be mentioned, gave a legacy of $5,000 to Mr. MORAN, one of his executors, but as Mr. MORAN attested the execution of the will, the legacy, according to the laws of England, was void, and Mr. MORAN had no legal title to it. Immediately, however, on the eldest nephew, Mr. ALFRED WARD, coming of age, that gentleman sent Mr. MORAN a check for £1,000, informing him in a letter at the same time that he felt sure he was only acting in accordance with what would have been his uncle's wishes. Although the bequest to the Asylums and Homes was considerably reduced by the suit that they only receive twelve bonds of the City of Pittsburg instead of fifteen; eight bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway instead of twenty, and no bonds whatever of the State of Kentucky, the necessary bonds not having been in Mr. WARD's possession at the time of his death, some having been sold and others paid off in his lifetime, by the judicious investment by the executors of the income of the bonds in United States five-twenty bonds, the bequest has nearly, if not quite, attained its original value, and the legacy to the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, at Washington, has in the same way been increased by at least $20,000; the reinvestment of the interest in five-twenty bonds having been made when those bonds stood at 75 and even 70.

MEXICO.

The Elections—Juarez's Return—Congress—Religious Progress—Miscellaneous.

The correspondent of the *Alta Californian* writes from the City of Mexico, June 25:

"DON BENITO JUAREZ has been re-elected President of this Republic, with an enormous majority, though the returns are not all in yet; no doubt that peace will be preserved, the Government being too firm. I wrote you before that Congress closed its ordinary sessions on the 31st of May, but the activity of the members did not cease there, by any means. The opposition party sent secret agents to the Governors of the different Mexican States, who had difficulties with their respective Legislatures, advising these Governors to act according to their individual views and not mind any opposition, when unable to come to a friendly understanding. The motive for doing this was that the Lerdists and Porfirists believed firmly in a revolution in favor of their candidates, and that they hoped thus to open to themselves a harbor of safety. Among these Governors, who are on bad terms with their Legislatures, we find VARGAS, of Puebla, ARCE, of Guerrero, and those of the States of Hidalgo and Jalisco. However, these Governors (with the exception of VARGAS) are known friends of JUAREZ, and there is no fear that any serious opposition will arise. The defeat of the insurgents at Tampico, which city Gen. ROCHA stormed ten days ago, improved the situation of the President so much that he took a bold step in regard to the municipality of this city, composed mostly of Lerdists, who might have influenced the election in these parts. Having found out that the members of the Ayuntamiento had mostly been elected by fraudulent proxies, the President declared the election unlawful and suspended a body, which would undoubtedly have thrown all its weight in the opposition scale. Everything is quiet now, the loudest talkers in the political clubs have left and confidence is restored. The preliminary elections for new municipal officers take place today, and it is more than likely that they will consist of a great majority of Lerdists, but what does JUAREZ now care about it? The twenty-nine members of Congress, who form a permanent commission during the interval of its regular sessions, belong almost all to the opposition party, (only seven being Juarists,) and they are going to protest against the manner in which the Presidential elections came off in this city. I think that all this fuss has but one purpose, to wit: to oblige the President to form a new Cabinet, and appoint opposing members of Congress. The revolution in the State of Guerrero is nearly quelled. The Federal troops stormed Coaxtlahuacan, and most of the insurgents have dispersed; but the communication with Acapulco is yet very irregular.

RELIGIOUS PROGRESS.

In religious matters we had an excitement the other day. The orthodox Catholics rejoiced at the return of their Archbishop, LABASTIDA, who was one of MAXIMILIAN's regents, and the last to enjoy the benefits of amnesty. On the other side, the curate, MANUEL AGUAS, has repudiated his former faith and become a proselyte to Protestantism, which is spreading widely since the promulgation of the doctrine of infallibility. AGUAS has become now pastor of the Protestant Church at San José de Gracia, to the great scandal of the Catholic clergy, of which he was considered a pillar, on account of his piety and erudition.

A learned Mexican, Mr. GARCIA Y CUBAS, is preparing a history of the Mexican Archbishops, proving that they were mostly born Spaniards, and that their whole sympathy was always directed to the Home Government, while the lower clergy, represented by men like HIDALGO and MORELOS, sympathized with the people. It is believed that this work will be executed at the particular desire of President JUAREZ, and in favor of religious and political liberty.

A Chaldean priest has arrived in this city, soliciting funds for building a church in Persia; his name is BARCHUCHAGA, and he is said to have more success in his collections than those who are now working for Peter's pence.

FINANCES.

The memorial presented to Congress by ROMERO is a document of much importance; it shows the improved condition of Mexican finances, and suggests several plans for the development of trade; nevertheless Congress was very slow in approving the principal points of the budget. The New-York and Vera Cruz steam line gets now $100,000 for touching regularly at Vera Cruz and Sisal, and the benefit to trade has already been very great. The Minister suggests that the same amount should be paid to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, provided their steamers would also call at Soconusco, important for its trade in sugar, coffee, cotton, vanilla, indigo, &c. He also proposes that scientific commissions be sent to the Pacific coasts to survey all the ports of Oajaca, Guerrero, Michoacan, Jalisco, Sinaloa and Sonora. By these means the plan of a coast line of small steamers in the Gulf of California, and of another in the southern regions might be of easier execution. But all this has been left to the next Congress in September.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The new Spanish Minister, Mr. HERREROS DE TEJADA, has arrived in this city, and a grand reception has been given him by his rich countrymen, who were without representation since the death of MAXIMILIAN. The Mexicans imagine that the other European Powers should also now solicit the reopening of diplomatic relations. England and France will certainly be the last. A sign of improvement is the establishment of a savings bank in this city, the first one in Mexico. It proposes to make loans on real estate, a kind of security which the Mexicans do not appreciate, and which used to be left to usurers or the occasional investment of the funds of minors."

Execution of Thomas McGiffin, at Greenville Court-house, Va.—The Rope Breaks—Horrible Scene.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 22.

THOMAS MCGIFFIN, convicted of complicity in the murder of Constable DRUMMOND, in Brunswick County, was brought to Greenville, on the 20th, from Richmond, where he had been held for safe-keeping, for execution. On the route he attempted to escape from the custody of Sheriff BIDWELL and his guard by jumping out of the window, but was prevented. On his arrival he appeared to be cheerful and resigned to his fate, and was earnest in his expression of belief in the Catholic faith, which he had espoused. He spent the last night in company with his guards in the jail, conversing on religious subjects, and reading the Testament. He slept but little, and his slumbers were restless and disturbed. During the entire morning the condemned man was attended by a Catholic priest, who administered the last rites of the Church. Toward midday the village was thronged with people, who were in a feverish state of excitement, and constantly passing to and fro between the jail and the scaffold. About 2,000 persons were present, mostly colored women. About 10½ o'clock, MCGIFFIN interrupted the minister and told him he was exhausted, and must have some sleep. He laid down upon a pallet and slept for half an hour, awaking quite refreshed. At 12 o'clock he was led forth from the jail, followed by a large crowd, and took up his march for the scaffold. On coming in sight of it he turned pale, and showed some trepidation, but soon recovered and walked on with a firm and steady step. He was assisted to ascend to the platform, where, after a short prayer by the priest, he addressed the crowd, denying his guilt, and expressing the conviction that he would soon be in everlasting bliss. He asked everybody to pray for his child he left behind, and warned all against bad company and whisky. At 12¾ the rope was adjusted and the black cap put on. A moment afterward the drop fell with a loud crash, the rope broke, and the criminal lay struggling and gasping on the ground. It was a scene of horror, and many left, afraid to witness another such scene. He was again taken up, carried upon the platform, and the rope again placed around his neck. He then said very calmly: "Sheriff, if the rope breaks again, loosen it quick, for it was very painful." In another quarter of an hour the drop again fell, and this time the rope was true to its purpose. The body swung to and fro in the air for nearly ten minutes by the force of its convulsive motions. The neck was not broken. In twenty minutes life was extinct, and the body was cut down, placed in a coffin, and buried in the vicinity of the scaffold. And so ended the life of MCGIFFIN, the murderer.

Killed by a Watch—Singular Death of a Brakeman.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer, July 18.

A brakeman in the employ of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway met his death at an early hour Tuesday morning in a remarkable manner. The deceased was a young man named CASS, a son of TRUMAN CASS, the latter one of the oldest freight conductors on the road. Young CASS was brakeman on the train of which his father was the conductor. At about two o'clock, Tuesday morning, he came from the other side of the river to the freight depot to bring the bills. After having properly delivered them it is thought that he jumped upon a car being drawn over the bridge, in order to ride as far as possible toward his home, which was at No. 140 Clinton-street. After that he was not seen alive. Between 4 and 5 o'clock a man going toward the railway bridge across the river saw near the west end of the bridge what he supposed was a drunken man asleep on the ground. Walking up he shook the supposed intoxicated person, but was surprised to find the body cold. Dr. SCHNEIDER was called, and examined the body to ascertain the cause of death. In the pocket in the right side of the vest was found a large hunting-case silver watch, which had been pressed into the young man's side just over the portal vein and with such force as to crowd a portion of the watch pinion into the case. This enormous pressure must have produced a congestion which doubtless caused instant death. The position of the body by the track and the injuries indicate that the deceased had been hanging on the side of a car and at the fatal spot had been caught between the car and an edge of a post of the coal bin close by the bridge. An arm and one rib were broken, but it is thought that they were broken after the fatal injury had been received. The watch had stopped at four minutes before 3 o'clock, which was probably the time the accident occurred.

FALL OF A CHURCH.

Sequel to the Great Earthquake in California.

From the Virginia City Enterprise, July 16.

Last night at 11:55 o'clock the Methodist Episcopal Church, a very large and fine brick edifice, built at a cost of at least $75,000, suddenly fell to the ground with a tremendous crash. The noise of its falling was heard all over the city. Some thought the noise was caused by the explosion of a steam boiler or the grinding to pieces of heavy machinery. Shouts as of persons in agony or a great fright were heard in the direction whence the sound proceeded, and soon there was a cry of fire. The Gould & Curry whistle sounded an alarm, and soon the engines were out, and some of them on the ground. The church stood on the south side of Taylor-street, fronting on B, and extending back to D-street. The ends still stand, but the greater part of the side walls lie upon the ground. A great mass of brick and mortar fills Taylor-street where the north wall came down, and the south wall in falling crushed in the rear of Mr. SAVAGE's house, a frame building which stands close to the church on that side, and also crushed in the roof near the middle of the building, depositing a lot of bricks in the bed-room occupied by Mrs. SAVAGE and her little daughter. Although a number of persons were in this building, no one was killed or even in the slightest degree injured. No person was in the church at the time it fell, and there being no lamp or fire of any kind, the danger that was apprehended from fire was soon seen to be all imaginary, yet it was a wise precaution to have the engines brought upon the ground. It being considered dangerous to approach the building too nearly, in the darkness little but a mass of ruins could be seen inside of the walls left standing. The roof appears to lie inside of the walls, a wrecked mass of timbers. In the dwelling of Mr. SAVAGE the occupants say they heard nothing until the bricks crushed in the roof. Some men who were in the shed addition in the rear of the main building, made a miraculous escape, as that portion of the dwelling was left a total wreck. It is said that the walls of the church were badly cracked by the last heavy earthquake, and the supposition is that they were pushed out by the weight of the roof settling upon them; others are decidedly of the opinion that there was an explosion of some kind within the building. We were seated in the upper story of the *Enterprise* building, writing, and first heard something cracking, snapping and falling. Going to an open window on the side of the room we could see nothing, though the noise continued and increased until it sounded as though the heavens and earth were coming together. To a gentleman in the room we said that some large building was falling; then said—the noise being so loud—"A boiler must have exploded!" It was from first to last a succession of noises, rather than one noise; beginning with the rattling sound of immense fire-crackers and increasing till it appeared rather like the booming of cannon. Some have supposed that the building was struck by lightning, but in this case a heavy peal of thunder would have been heard, which was not the case. Very many persons are quite positive that the building was blown up—that something was exploded within it—and we understand that some man has been arrested on suspicion of having caused the explosion; but had this been the case, a sudden and heavy report, followed by the sound of the falling walls, must have been heard. It is said that the door, which was locked last night after service, was found broken open, but it is not known whether it was broken open before or after the fall of the building. Any one who may have broken it open after its fall will of course have no hesitation in saying so. Had the building stood till today, and then fallen during service, the loss of life must have been fearful; not fifty persons would have had time to escape by the door.

P. S.—Since writing the above we learn that a frame building on the north side of Taylor-street, occupied by a colored family, was knocked over and rolled down the hill. The building took fire, but the flames were extinguished with a few buckets of water. The negro man of the house was dragged out of the building with some difficulty. He had one rib broken, and was in danger of being roasted alive, as a sofa was on fire near him. It was a mistake that a man was arrested for blowing the church up. There is no doubt that the building fell down from mere weakness, the wall being badly cracked by the earthquake, and badly bulged out for a long time.

Ludicrous Scene in a Nashville Court—A Woman's Defense.

From the Nashville Republican Banner, July 21.

In pursuance of a decree of the Law Court, entered in the case of GILMORE vs. GILMORE, commanding the Sheriff of Davidson County to proceed to No. 300 West Church-street and remove therefrom the stock of groceries, furniture, &c., L. L. LOSEY, Deputy Sheriff, went, accompanied by two assistants, to the place designated for the purpose of removing the property. After introducing himself and making known his mission by reading to Mrs. GILMORE the decree, the official was very emphatically informed by her that no portion of the goods could be removed while she remained alive. After vainly endeavoring to bring her to terms, and explaining that his duty was plain and imperative and could not be avoided as a necessity, he had a warrant for her arrest issued for resistance of an officer. The warrant was placed in the hands of Constable JONES, who accompanied by Constable MENEES, proceeded to the scene. After their arrival and explanation of their errand, Mr. LOSEY again proposed to Mrs. GILMORE that if she would make no further demonstrations, he would withdraw the warrant and subject her to no trouble. She, however, was inexorable, whereupon she was arrested by the constable named, placed in a carriage and driven to the office of Justice W. A. WHERRY, but before reaching there she had well nigh demolished the carriage, breaking the glass and tearing up the lining. No violence was used further than that necessary to her arrest, and the only injury sustained by her, which was slight, resulted from her thrusting her hands through the glass.

When set down in front of the Magistrate's office, Mrs. GILMORE greeted one of her *compagnons de voyage* with a well-directed blow in the face, which startled him, to say the least. Her case at last disposed of, a rather ludicrous episode occurred. Judge PARKER having gotten into a little unpleasantness with JOHN NEWTON, the latter deliberately took up an ink-stand and poured its contents on the learned Judge's head. The fluid flowed in rapid streams from his face to his spotless shirt bosom, trickled down to his feet, and almost instantly transmogrified him into a Fifteenth Amendment of apparently fast colors. As soon as the Judge got this ink-ling of his professional rival's intentions, he fell back on the Code—not pistols and coffee for two, but a certain bulky volume which proved rather too heavy for use as a missile, the Judge's muscular development not being adequate to the emergency, so he dropped the huge tome and left the office in disgust, after a small contribution had been assessed on each of the legal gladiators as a soothing specific for the wounded dignity of the Court.

Shocking Accident to a Child.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 21.

A singular and distressing accident occurred, between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening, to LIZZIE KROH, a child four years of age, whose parents live at No. 2,026 Morgan-street. A few doors from KOHN's house a brick dwelling is in process of erection, and in front of it was a large bed of fresh mortar. The child, in playing about the street, endeavored to walk across the bed, and sunk in it nearly to her waist. The lime had been but freshly slacked, and was still very hot, as the little girl found to her sorrow, and struggled hard to extricate herself. Her efforts only caused her to sink deeper in the mortar, and wild with fright and pain she screamed for aid. She was finally rescued, but not until her limbs had been shockingly burned and scarred by the lime. She was carried to her home, where a physician was summoned, and did everything in his power to alleviate her sufferings.

A Brig Destroyed by Fire in the Harbor.

Shortly before 7 o'clock, the brig *Jeannie*, belonging in, and recently from, Boulogne, France, when anchored off the Battery, took fire, and despite all efforts to subdue the flames, was burned to the water's edge. The Police harbor boat *Seneca* was quickly as near to the burning vessel as the flames would permit, and but for her timely arrival several, if not all the crew must have perished. By the aid of their small boats, the Police from the *Seneca* succeeded in rescuing all those on the burning wreck and brought them off. LEON DE CORSON, the first mate, was, however, seriously burned, and CHARLES FORME, one of the seamen, had his ankle broken. Both of these were removed to the Park Hospital, but the remainder of the crew were kept on board the *Seneca*, as they had no place to go to. Everything on board the vessel was destroyed with her, and the crew were thus left entirely destitute. The origin of the disaster has not been ascertained.

The Jersey City Fire Department turned out yesterday evening, upon an alarm of fire caused by the burning of the brig. The Department had a fine display, but could not get near the fire. Several small boats started out from the Jersey shore, but were driven back by the New-York Harbor Police.

The *Jeannie* was loaded with petroleum-oil and was ready for sea, and the fire was caused by an explosion of the cargo in the hold. The mate says that while sitting in the cabin he smelt oil burning. He ordered the second mate to take off the forward hatch, and immediately afterward the explosion took place.

A Careless Diet, a Change of Water, or a Cold settling in the Bowels, very often, when neglected, brings on, at this season of the year, an obstinate Diarrhea, or some serious Affection of the Stomach or Bowels, imperilling the life of the patient. If you would treat such complaints in a rational way, try at once DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a simple but safe remedy in such attacks, and equally effectual in all cases of Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Summer Complaint. Sold everywhere.

Freckles, Tan and Pimples are Disagreeable, if not disgusting. HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM obliterates these blemishes and gives the complexion a transparent and marble purity. LYON'S celebrated KATHAIRON is the best hair dressing and preserver in the world. It destroys dandruff and prevents the hair from falling out or turning gray.

This is the Season of the Year when children teething are almost sure to have dysentery and diarrhea. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy.

Card.

Attention is called to the official report of the Commissioners who superintended the first drawing of the Grand Diamond Gift Concerts on the 8th inst. The second concert and drawing will take place at Irving Hall, on the 24th inst., at 8 o'clock—$580,000 to be distributed to ticket-holders. Every ticket, whenever purchased, entitled to an equal chance until the final drawing. Highest prize yet drawn only $100. Audience control distribution through their committee. Buy tickets at once. Chances average better than one in nineteen—6,650 Gifts ranging in value from $25 to $60,000. Official report of Commissioners, indorsements of the Press, certificates and catalogues in hands of agents in principal hotels, &c. &c. Tickets $5. J. L. ROBERTSON & CO., No. 678 Broadway, New-York.

Royal Havana Lottery.

$330,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Using, as well as Making and Selling an infringement upon my BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH is violation of law, and will be treated as such. Be not deceived by the word "improvement." There is no improvement talked up that is not a direct imitation of my work put up in as cheap a manner as possible. My Alarm has had a practical experience of ten years, and never failed. Where it has one objection, any "improvement" yet presented will have ten when put into active use. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Bishop Soule's Liniment.—Sold by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, and all druggists.

DIED.

BAINBRIDGE.—On the 22d inst., at Far Rockaway, Long Island, RICHARD BAINBRIDGE, aged [illegible].

Funeral at 12½ P. M., on Tuesday, 25th inst., from the P. E. Chapel, Far Rockaway. Trains from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, at 10 A. M., and South 8th-st., Brooklyn, (South-side Railroad,) at 10:30; returning at 3 and 4½ P. M.

BERG.—At New Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday evening, 20th inst., Rev. Prof. JOSEPH F. BERG, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his residence, on Monday, 24th inst., at 12 M., to proceed to the First Reformed Church. Remains to be taken to Philadelphia.

BIRD.—On Saturday morning, July 22, FREEMAN A. BIRD, Jr., in the 12th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 150 East 48th-st., Tuesday, July 25, at 1 o'clock.

CAMMANN.—At Fordham, on Saturday, 22d inst., KATE ISABEL, youngest daughter of Henry J. and Kate V. E. Cammann, in the 8th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at St. James' Church, Fordham, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation. Carriages will be at Fordham Depot on the arrival of the train leaving 26th-st., Harlem Railroad, at 2½ P. M.

HIGGINS.—On Saturday, July 22, GEORGE HIGGINS, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 226 West 29th-st., on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 12½ P. M. His remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

HOGENCAMP.—On the 23d inst., CLARA, daughter of Daniel and Clara Hogencamp, aged 24 years, 1 month and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 148 West 135th-st., on Monday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Oak Hill Cemetery, on Tuesday morning for interment.

☞ Trenton and Philadelphia papers please copy.

KNAPP.—Suddenly, on Saturday, July 22, GEORGE H. KNAPP, aged 23 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 431 6th-av., on Monday, July 24, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LAVIN.—On Saturday, the 22d inst., ALICE, the dearly beloved wife of Edward Lavin, aged 26 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral to Flatbush Cemetery, from her late residence corner 4th-av. and 20th-st., South Brooklyn, at the hour of 2 o'clock, on Monday, the 24th inst.

MACKAY.—At Englewood, N. J., on Sunday, July 23, DONALD, youngest son of Donald and Jennie E. Mackay, aged 14 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the house of his parents, Dwight-place, Englewood, on the arrival of the 1¼ P. M. train from foot of Chambers-st., N. Y., on Tuesday, July 25, without further notice. Carriages in waiting at the depot.

ROBINS.—At Eltingville, Staten Island, on Wednesday, 19th of July, AMY, youngest daughter of Charles E. and Hattie M. Robins, aged 1½ months.

RUSSELL.—On Sunday, July 23, MARY E. RUSSELL, infant daughter of Thomas and Ann Amelia Russell.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 2 P. M., from No. 331 Hoyt-st., below President, Brooklyn.

STORM.—At Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., Saturday, July 22, 1871, JAMES MATTISON, youngest son of A. D. and Addie Mattison Storm, aged 4 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family, also of his grandfather, Capt. J. Mattison, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Hackensack, N. J., on Tuesday, July 25, at 2 P. M. Trains leave foot of Chambers-st. at 12½ P. M.; return, leave Hackensack at 4 P. M. and 5:35 P. M.

TRAVIS.—At East New-York, Long Island, on Sunday, July 23, Mrs. PATIENCE TRAVIS, aged 86 years, mother of the late Mrs. H. H. Kattenhorn.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. H. H. Kattenhorn, East New-York, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

VAN NESS.—At Carlisle, Penn., on Tuesday morning, 18th inst., W. IRVING VAN NESS, son of the late Col. Eugene Van Ness, in the 14th year of his age.

VAN BUSKIRK.—At his residence at Demarest Station, on Saturday, July 22, CORNELIUS VAN BUSKIRK, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his residence, on Tuesday, July 25, at 11 o'clock, and from the North Church, Schraalenburg, at 12 o'clock M. Carriages will be in attendance at the station on the arrival of the Northern Railroad train which leaves Long Dock, Jersey City, at 9½ A. M.

WILLIAMS.—On Sunday, July 23, ANNIE GRACE, infant daughter of George F. and Mary S. Williams, aged 1 month and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 231 Sullivan-st., on Tuesday, at 2 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871.

Is now opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season.

Through tickets to hotel. Trains leave Roosevelt-st., New-York, 8 o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

A VALUABLE AND WELL-KNOWN mineral spring and hotel property for sale; an assured fortune for a man of energy with some capital. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A STEWART FOOT LATHE; shears, 4 feet; swing, 8 inches. Price $60. Address G. J. R., Box No. 290 Times Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for August has a rich and varied table of contents, with fine portraits and biographical sketches of Prof. Tyndall and Miss Kate Stanton, and the usual amount of interesting miscellaneous matter. For sale by all newsmen. Only 30 cents, or $3 a year. S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1871.

Whereas, the Republican State Committee at the meeting, held in New-York on the 8th day of March last, adopted the following among other resolutions:

"As soon as the organization of the Associations shall have been perfected in at least fifteen Assembly Districts, of which notice shall be given to the Chairman of the State Committee, he will immediately give notice for one week, in at least two Republican daily papers, of the time and place of the meeting of the delegates to the General Committee, at which meeting Hon. Horace Greeley, Chairman of the present General Committee, or, in his absence, Hon. William Orton, shall preside, until the election of a permanent Chairman."

And whereas the necessary conditions have been complied with, notice is hereby given that the delegates elected to the new Republican Central Committee, by authority of the Republican State Committee will meet at the Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and 28th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, July 28, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing, in accordance with the above resolution.

ALONZO B. CORNELL,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

THE SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

A Talk About the Kuklux—What an Ex-Rebel Colonel Says—The Story of a Man Who Was Whipped.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

A Representative, JOHN E. MORPHIS, came up to me at the Ebbitt House, and said: "GATH, you don't believe in Kuklux. Here is Mr. HUGGENS, of my Congressional district, who received seventy lashes from them. He has come to testify before the Investigating Committee." Mr. MORPHIS is a dark-skinned Tennessean, aged forty, who served from the beginning to the end of the war in the rebel army. He lives at Pontotoc, in north-eastern Mississippi; was born in Tennessee; has served in both the Tennessee and Mississippi State Legislatures, and has twice come to Congress as a Republican from his adopted State. He has a tolerably good face, and a conciliatory, discreet address.

"They wanted me to testify before the committee," he said, "but I don't think it prudent. I have a wife and five children living at Pontotoc, and, having worked as hard as I could to break up the United States for four years, I don't know that it would look very respectable to be so zealous about showing up my late neighbors and associates."

"Did you ever see any Kuklux, Col. MORPHIS?"

"Never but once, and that was a few weeks ago, right at home. We have a pretty fierce Kuklux Republican editor there, and he had been told several times that on one of the Kuklux rides they would whip him. While I was at home one evening, a party of Union folks were playing cards and holding a little time at the jail. A man ran in and said that the town was full of Kuklux, at which the jail party seized their double-barreled shot guns, darted into the street, and gave the whole mounted clan a volley. Six or seven were wounded, one fell dead and was left, and several of the horses were killed. A quantity of masks and dresses were thrown aside in the panic, and these were all picked up and are now kept at the jail. I walked over next morning and saw the young man's corpse. He lived a few miles out of town, and was known to several people. Undoubtedly there are plenty of Kuklux, Sir. They ride at least once a week, and there are not less than 500 to the county in the north-eastern part of the State. The suits which I have seen were merely common black glazed muslin, cloak and cover, trimmed sometimes with white down the legs. The horses' necks are covered with red muslin to disguise them sufficiently. You know I have never been a very ardent anti-Kuklux, but the time is past for doubt about the reality of the matter. There are about four thousand of them in northern Mississippi. They whip people after the first warning, and kill them after the second. Their leaders are generally some subordinate Democratic politicians, the bulk are dead beats, 'lie-outs,' and some are young men and farmers who have grown up since the war, and take the matter traditionally. Now and then tolerably fair-standing citizens are in the movement. The Kuklux belt reaches from Corinth to Meriden. HUGGENS here, who is a northern man, thinks that 500 troops would quiet Mississippi. As an old rebel Colonel, I tell you, Sir, the regular army of the United States ought to be raised to 100,000 men. It is not big enough for its work, and some of the Congressmen now hot on the Kuklux were the chief instruments to cut the army down from its efficiency."

"Are there any extenuating reasons for the existence of these Kuklux?" "Yes. Two! Everybody our way is in debt, and many want no law at all—no Courts, no taxes collected, no sales of property under judgment. Kukluxism in Mississippi is, in part, a repudiation movement. Again, the crops have failed this year in the Gulf region generally. We shall not have half a crop of cotton, and little corn. This makes people despondent and resentful. Beyond these evil providences, the State Government is terribly corrupt. The State Government, last year, cost $1,100,000, to $360,000 in former times of prosperity. This makes growling and gives space for such terrible censure as that of ETHELL BARKSDALE, the editor of the *Clarion*, at Jackson, a brother of the Congressman BARKSDALE, killed at Gettysburg. He is the head of the violent press there, and is a shrewd politician. His paper is making money. The Democrats, however, in our Legislature vote with the worst Republicans for jobs, and take job money. Some of them supported TOMENY's recent scheme to take $39,000,000 from the people at a lick, by making good the old repudiated bonds. The Lieutenant-Governor left his chair and denounced this proposition. I repeat it, Sir. Things are worse in many respects in Mississippi for Republicans than they were in 1860. Hell is out there. At Oxford, the other day, before the United States Court, Lawyer LAMAR denounced a witness and drew a chair upon him. The Marshal came between, and LAMAR knocked him down on the floor of the court-room. Judge HILL lost his nerve, and the Oxford University students and the eighteen Kuklux in the dock cheered, hallooed, and stripped for a fight. At last the United States military were marched into the court-room to restore order. This scene I did not see, but read all about it. The Government must either be seen in the South, or you must let that section relapse. In my judgment, the whole region is sliding back into barbarism. Personally, I have never been molested, because I keep tolerably quiet, and my old rebel soldiery, most of whom are attentive, respectful, quiet people, as are the real rebel soldiery generally, would not see me injured." "How about your Senatorial delegation?" "REVELS has gone into a college. He was a good-natured old fellow, of no force. ALCORN has not yet taken his seat. Senator AMES has all the patronage of the State. He does not reside there. He was a very efficient, peremptory military officer, who made the law respected while commander, but we think he has missed his vocation as Senator. However, I am no authority in these matters. I was disabled in the rebel army; two brothers were killed standing beside me on the same side, and my other brother lost his arm looking in the same direction. What I want is peace and civilization, and we are very far from it. Mr. HUGGENS here will tell you what the Kuklux are in reality."

I turned around, and found in Mr. HUGGENS a Saxon, almost silken-haired man, with light eyes, a good forehead, thin legs, no stomach of consequence, and a very quiet, almost wary address. He is from Niles, Mich., talks with intelligence and dignity, and was indorsed by MORPHIS as being a cool, persevering, disciplined soldier and public officer. He did not weigh above 130 pounds, and had a weak, pale look. To beat a man of that frailty with whips, as a servant of the United States, is worthy of that chivalry which parades by midnight in calico armor, and numbers among its Templars YERGER, MOSBY and JEFF. DAVIS.

"What were you beaten for, Mr. HUGGENS?" "Nothing personal. I was the United States Assessor, and had founded colored schools. Notifications of various sorts had been sent me, but I paid no attention to them, and even now, although they have decorated me with a flogging, I go through my district without molestation. The reason is that they are cowards, who would murder me if I feared them; but I succeeded in getting a company of regular infantry in there, and although my warning of death is past, many weeks, they will do nothing with me except by treachery." "How happened your whipping?" "I was off on my official business, and had stopped for the night at a man's house. They must have been well organized, because they were able in that single evening to gather about 120 men. About 10 o'clock, while I was fast asleep, the man with whom I stopped came up and told me the house was surrounded with men, who demanded that I should come down to them. I told him to go and say that, having retired to rest, and having no business at that time of night, I must be excused. He had scarcely quitted me when a light fire was started before the house, and men in dominoes and masks began to approach the dwelling with torches. The family entreated me to leave the place and spare their property, so I put on my clothes and descended into the yard. At the threshold I received assurances from the leader that if I would come out and have my 'warning' read to me not a hair of my head would be injured. This warning, he said, he was required to give me in the presence of the whole company. I stood within the yard fence leaning upon it. I was as cool as ever in my life, and all the party, as far as I could observe, were sober, and the speakers of it seemed to be men of intelligence. They said to me that my presence in the county was repugnant to them; that they wanted nothing to do with the Yankee Government, 'no how;' and that if I would promise to leave within ten days I should not be molested; otherwise, I would at first be whipped, and afterward, unless missing of my own volition, made way with. After a few minutes, I answered that I would neither leave, nor promise to leave, not recognizing their authority, and conscious of no crime. In that instant they were upon me, on every side. My clothes were torn from my back, and I was ordered to receive seventy lashes. They were applied with a saddle-strap, with such stunning force that I soon became unconscious. When I recovered they were holding me up, and they read my second warning. Then, parading in order before me, they all rode off into the woods."

A Fight With a Rattlesnake.

A Minnesota paper, the Lanesboro *Herald*, of the 8th, says: "Last week Sunday, as a Norwegian girl, living some four miles from this place, was walking along the road, she passed directly in front of, and very close to, a huge rattlesnake that was just coming out of the grass into the road. This uncourteous action seemed to make his snakeship very wroth, and he immediately sounded the battle alarm by rattling his gong. The girl well knew the sound, and turned to ascertain the location of her ugly foe, which she soon did, and instead of running, screaming or fainting, looked about for something with which to defend herself. She could find nothing, nor had she long time to look, for the snake, with eyes glistening, rattles in motion, mouth wide open, and his tongue darting back and forth, was close upon her. But she was pluck to the back-bone and did not propose to surrender the field without a fight; in fact, retreat was out of the question, for the snake was within arm's reach of her—so, keeping her eyes steadily on the snake's head, she commenced the fight with her feet, moving it back and forth, up and down, in every direction; this she followed the motion with its head to get a chance to bite. This performance lasted but perhaps a minute—hours to her—when, by a quick movement, she got the advantage, and down came the foot and heavy shoe upon the snake's head, where she held him until he was dead. She then found a stone and pounded off the rattles to keep as a trophy. There were nineteen rattles, and she says it was the largest rattlesnake she ever saw."

THE RECENT TORNADO.

Full Particulars of the Storm and Flood in Western Missouri—How an Old Man and His Two Daughters Met with a Horrible Death.

The St. Joseph *Gazette*, of July 16, gives the following particulars of the recent terrible storm in that vicinity:

"From the bluffs on the north and east the waters came dashing down every street and avenue, wending their way to Patestown, which was soon perfectly flooded. On Olive-street and in the neighborhood of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Depot, the water was fully four feet deep, and in the various streets leading to these thoroughfares, perfect torrents surged along, threatening with destruction everything that came in their way. The streets were deserted, the cellars were flooded, and in every house the inmates were busy battling with the elements to save their furniture from damage and destruction. The cloud which poured forth the deluge came up from the north-west, and so rapid were its movements that they were scarcely noticed until it hovered over the city. There it rested for a time, and then moved off in a south-easterly direction. So far as we can ascertain, the storm was limited to a breadth of about eight miles. Its length we have been unable to learn. On the north it struck the bluffs just this side of Nodaway Station, on the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad, having evidently crossed from Kansas, and followed the river-bottom down. On the west its effects were felt about a mile this side of Wathena. On the south there was but a slight rain at Rushville. On the south-east no damage was done beyond Gower Station, on the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad, and on the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad but little worthy of note occurred beyond Osborn.

On the river the gale of wind which came sweeping down the Big Muddy was tremendous, and for a time threatened the destruction of all the shipping in port. Not two minutes before the storm came on, the splendid steamer *Glasgow* came in. She had just time to reach the landing, had half fastened her ropes, and not yet run out the gang-plank when the gale struck. The shock was tremendous, and the gallant old boat rocked to and fro with such violence as to alarm all on board. There was quite a number of passengers on board for California, and these, with the crew, hurried to the bow, and were with the utmost difficulty prevented from plunging into the water in their anxiety to reach shore. Capt. WILL LIAMOTHE, the gentlemanly and efficient clerk, by his presence of mind, saved many from self-destruction. Armed with a Bible and hymn-book, (which had been presented to him by an old lady during the trip,) he took his place in the very centre of the panic-stricken crowd, sang a few verses, and delivered an exhortation that brought tears to the eyes of the most hardened roustabout on board. The smoke-stacks of the boat were hurled over and came crashing down on the hurricane deck, smashing it in for a few feet, and adding for a moment to the general alarm, but fortunately the boat was safely landed without further damage, and the passengers and crew got safely landed on shore. Capt. HENRY JOHNSON, the pilot, held his post firmly at the wheel, and aided greatly in preventing what might have been a serious catastrophe. The *Glasgow* was fourteen days out from St. Louis, and had one of the worst trips ever made on the river. She sheltered the transfer-boat *Eishorn* from the gale, otherwise the latter might have been seriously injured. The staunch ferry-boat *Denver* stood the storm bravely, although her veteran clerk spent two hours in his night-clothes on deck watching the gale.

The main force of the storm only extended three miles the other side of the river. At Elwood, the storm was particularly severe. The round-house and blacksmith-shop of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad were picked up and carried off, no one knows where. President STEELE and Superintendent BARNARD went over yesterday morning to hunt up the remnants of the buildings, but up to a late hour last night they had only succeeded in finding two rafters. Mrs. BAXTER's house in Elwood was also lifted from its foundations and carried off in the breeze. The timber, for three miles west of Elwood, was blown in every direction, and a perfect blockade existed on the macadamized road, yesterday, occasioned by the fallen timber.

Although the storm did not extend very far west, a gale seems to have visited Nemaha County, Kansas, resulting in a terrible accident. About a mile and a half south-west of Seneca, a man named WHITEHALL, some sixty-five years old, resided, with his two daughters, one aged thirty and the other twelve. A quiet, good citizen, he had pursued the even tenor of his way, and won the esteem of all that knew him. Early yesterday morning one of the neighbors noticed that the house in which the old man resided was blown down. He started over to the place. As he approached the spot no signs of life were visible. He wedged his way in among the ruins of the fallen house only to witness a spectacle that was calculated to chill the blood with horror. Buried beneath a mass of fallen timbers lay the old man, his gray hairs clotted with blood, his features contorted with pain and each of his arms encircled around one of his children. He was lying near the door of the cellar, having evidently endeavored to reach that place to escape the terrors of the elements without. True to the instinct which God had implanted in the parent's breast, in the very last moment he had not forgotten the loved ones of his household, but gathered them in his arms, determined that all should live or die together. The youngest child was dead—her features covered with blood, and her fair hair tangled in the ruins that lay scattered around. The eldest daughter still lived, but crushed and bruised and bleeding, could only murmur the words: 'Help, I am dying,' and expired in a few moments.

To undertake to enumerate the damage done in the immediate vicinity of the city would take columns. There is scarcely an individual but has suffered more or less. In the Saxton settlement, fences were sent whirling around the country, orchards were stripped of their fruits, and forest-trees thinned out in a hurry. South-east of the city the stable of Mr. LEWIS STEPHENS was unroofed; south, TOM BROWN's roof, as well as that of scores of other individuals, was destroyed; south-east, the vineyard and orchard of Hon. HENRY M. VOORHES were also almost completely destroyed, the loss amounting to some $4,000, and at JACOB MADINGER's about one-half the crop of grapes and apples were destroyed. The house of Mr. DAVIS, a milkman, who resides near Mr. MADINGER, was also unroofed, and the rooms deluged with water, occasioning great damage to the furniture. The roof of SMITH's pork-house, south-east of the city, was also blown off, as well as the roof of the villa of Mr. JOHN DEMOSS. North of the city Mr. SHOEMAKER's stable, near New-Ulm, was blown down, and one or two other stables in the neighborhood unroofed. In the entire line of the storm fences were blown down, trees upturned, fruit blown off, and vineyards destroyed. Within a scope extending north-west and south-west some ten miles from the city, the damage to fences, timber, gardens and crops can not foot up less than $160,000. The present year has been one of the most productive ever known, and farmers and gardeners were indulging in visions of a magnificent crop, while the grape-grower expected to reap a rich reward from his heavily-loaded vineyard. These hopes are now blasted.

By far the most painful occurrence of the night, and which was really heart-rending, was the killing by lightning of Mrs. LUCY LOVELL and Mr. HENRY B. BLAKEMORE, at the residence of Mr. THOMAS KIGER, about five miles south of the city, near Saxton's Station, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. The house is two stories high, with three principal rooms and a hall on each floor. When the storm came on Mrs. LOVELL was upstairs in one of the back rooms of the house, reading the Bible to her little daughters. The windows of the room having blown open, she took her children and ran down stairs with them, and passing from the hall door to the bedroom adjoining, put them on the bed and kneeled by the side. In this position she was killed. Young BLAKEMORE also came from the second floor, and was yet in the hall. The bolt which killed them came down a chimney in the centre of the house, and followed the partition between the hall and the bedroom in which Mrs. LOVELL had placed her children. The electricity followed the walls and partitions, and literally shivered to atoms the doors and articles of furniture contiguous. In the room in which Mrs. LOVELL lost her life were Mr. KIGER, who was severely and painfully injured, but not fatally, as yesterday revealed; also Mrs. KIGER, who was slightly scorched. A younger brother of Mr. H. B. BLAKEMORE was also above stairs, but had not yet descended. There were also in the house at the time, in other rooms, Mr. PHIL. HEASLEY and Mr. CHRISMAN, who were both more or less shocked, the latter not recovering for some time."

Crown Diamonds of France.

From the Boston Transcript, July 21.

The crown diamonds of France possess a value almost fabulous in their historical associations added to their intrinsic worth. One of them, called the Sancy, forms the subject of many anecdotes. It was once pledged by its possessor, HARLAY DE SANCY, in order to raise Swiss troops to aid HENRY III. in resisting the Ligue. When DE SANCY started for Switzerland to negotiate the affair, he dared not carry the treasure himself, but confided it to a faithful retainer, not so well known as himself, who was to take it by another route, and join him beyond the frontier. Arrived at the rendezvous, the master failed to meet his servant, and hurrying to Strasbourg, learned that he had been dead a fortnight. Convinced that the devoted fellow would not part with the valuable diamond, even in death, his master had the body disinterred and examined, but without result until he bethought himself to open the mouth of the deceased, in which he found his treasure safely preserved.

The Oldest Inhabitant—Reminiscences of a Man 134 Years Old.

From the Kansas City Journal, July 18.

On Saturday evening last, the oldest man in the State, if not the oldest man anywhere, died in Kansas City. His name was JACOB FOURNAIS, but known to everybody who knew him at all as "Old Pino," (or Pinau.) Nobody knew his exact age, not even himself, but he was known as an old man when men now fourscore were children. He was a Canadian Frenchman by birth, but for more than half a century was a hunter and trapper in the employ of the fur company, one of the French *voyageurs*, as they were called—most of that time with Major ANDREW DRIPPS, the father of Mr. CHARLES A. DRIPPS, and father-in-law of Mr. WILLIAM MULKEY, at whose house he died, and where he has been kindly and affectionately cared for during the last thirty years. He was never sick, and only a few minutes before he died was walking about the room. He said to the family in the morning that he would "never see the sun go down again," and just before sunset the machine stopped, and the old man was dead. He was buried, yesterday, in the Catholic burying-ground, the funeral services being conducted by the venerable clergyman Father DONNELLY, who had known him for more than a quarter of a century. His age was entered on the census roll last year as 134 years, which is as near as, from the best evidence, it could be fixed. Sixteen years ago, when the writer of this first knew him, his health was vigorous and his faculties strong and unimpaired, and we took great interest in talking with him, and in various conversations running through many years we were satisfied as to the fact of his age being over 130 years. His own memory is borne out by the testimony of others. His recollection of important events was very good, and, as he was an illiterate man, his memory held to isolated occurrences, not of history as obtained from reading books. This, while it made his information fragmentary and unsatisfactory as to the history of that early period of his life, yet afforded the best evidence as to his great age. He said he was working in the woods on a piece of land he had bought for himself near Quebec, when WOLFE was killed on the heights of Abraham. This was Sept. 14, 1759, and from what he told of his life previous to that, must then have been over twenty-one years of age. Thinking he might have confounded WOLFE with MONTGOMERY—1775—we questioned him fully, but his recollection of names and incidents was too distinct to leave any doubt, and the same account had been given to others long before we saw him. Another event which he remembered well, and which he seemed always to look upon as a good joke was that during the occupation of New-Orleans by Gen. JACKSON—1814-15—he had been refused enlistment "because he was too old." The old man often told this with great glee. He must then have been about eighty years old. Thus, taking everything into consideration, and we have been careful ever since we knew him to get all the facts about him we could—from Major DRIPPS, the CHOUTEAU family, JIM BRIDGER, TIM. GOODALE, BENT, JIM BECKWORTH, and other old mountaineers—we put his age at 134 years. He went from Canada to where Pittsburg now is, thence down the Ohio in keel-boats, and was in New-Orleans, it seems, in 1814. Before this, however, he accompanied the expedition of LEWIS and CLARK, in their explorations of the Missouri and the discovery of Columbia River in 1804-7. His experience during that trip making him a valuable man to the fur company, he was afterward employed as we have stated until thirty years ago; being then worn out and too old for active service, he came here to spend the evening of his life with the family of the man he had so faithfully served for so many years—a long evening it proved to be. For the past seven or eight years the old man's recollection of faces was often at fault, but his memory of events and incidents seems as strong as ever—like pictures in his mind—and this retention of occurrences was the great help in determining his age. The last thirty years of his life were passed in quiet and comfort. He preferred living by himself, and always had his own house, where he kept his pipe and tobacco-pouch, and such things as were articles of comfort to him, mostly such as he had from his residence with the Indians—not forgetting his rosary and a few religious pictures which hung above his bed. He was very neat in his person, clothes and housekeeping, and up to the day of his death attended in Summer to his tobacco-plants and his cabbages. One of his great desires was to see a railroad, and when the first locomotive came screaming into the bottom, which was in full view of his home, he was nervous as a child until he visited it. The wife of Mr. MULKEY, who has been his constant attendant from her childhood, took him down one day to the depot, where he had an opportunity to examine it, and saw it move away with a heavy train attached. He expressed himself as satisfied, said he "could tell God he had seen a railroad," and has never since expressed any curiosity on the subject. We can truly say that Kansas City has lost her oldest and most noted citizen.

Grain Trade of Boston—New-York Losing Her Supremacy in This Branch of Commerce.

From the Boston Post, July 21.

Every one of the regular Cunard steamers sailing out of this port now takes a large amount of corn and wheat from the great elevator located on the Grand Junction wharf at East Boston. In this way the immense ships of that line are able to make up full cargoes here, and to sail direct for Liverpool, without going by the way of New-York to eke out their freight as formerly. In order to illustrate the growing importance of this export movement, we give below the exact figures representing the shipments of corn and wheat by the Cunard steamers from this port, from April 8 (when the first lot was delivered) up to the 15th inst. We may add that the exports of flour, for this same time, by this line, have also been very large:

Date. 1871.	Steamer.	Corn, bush.	Wheat, bush.
April 8	Siberia	....	7,109
April 20	Aleppo	....	7,519
April 27	Tarifa	10,621	....
May 5	Samaria	12,139	....
May 5	Samaria	....	4,982
May 11	Siberia	....	7,700
May 11	Siberia	....	4,611
May 11	Siberia	7,016	....
May 11	Siberia	6,000	....
May 18	Tripoli	....	7,744
May 18	Tripoli	....	5,352
May 18	Tripoli	5,000	....
May 18	Tripoli	4,724	....
June 6	Tarifa	19,894	....
June 6	Tarifa	15,000	....
June 6	Tarifa	2,500	....
June 15	Malta	....	1,000(bags)
June 15	Malta	576(bags)	....
June 15	Malta	5,000	....
June 15	Malta	10,000	....
June 17	Siberia	6,850	....
June 17	Siberia	4,780	....
June 27	Tripoli	7,088	....
June 27	Tripoli	24,770	....
July 6	Aleppo	9,461	....
July 6	Aleppo	25,504	....
July 15	Samaria	....	22,688
July 15	Samaria	....	9,962
Total		177,054	78,617
Or		576 bags.	1,000 bags.

If these things are done in the green tree, what may we not expect to be done in the dry, when all our interior railroad lines shall have been brought down to tide-water, when our marginal freight railway system shall have become complete, and the Hoosac Tunnel line, the shortest route between the seaboard and the lakes, shall have been finished through to Oswego? The theory of New-York commercial supremacy, with that great Metropolis at one end of the Erie Canal and Buffalo at the other, received its first rude shock when the Grand Trunk Railway began to bring bulk wheat to Portland to ship on the Allan line of steamers. But it did not receive its quietus until later, when heavy freight-trains, laden with the same commodity, began to come through direct from Western shipping points to Boston, without paying tribute either to New-York canals or elevators. With railroad competition in the ascendent, and the great grain-growing fields of the West gradually shifting to higher latitudes in the Upper Mississippi valley, the control of New-York over this branch of the produce trade is fast passing away.

Death of the Double-Headed Baby—One Head Outlives the Other.

From the Boston Post, July 19.

We mentioned in our columns, yesterday, the presence in Boston of a most remarkable child, the offspring of JOSEPH and ANNE E. FINLEY. It presented the remarkable as well as unprecedented phenomenon of two heads, four arms and two legs, and all upon a single body. The girl, for such was its sex, died last evening at No. 6 Bowdoin-street. The first half or head breathed its last at 5, and the second shortly after 8 o'clock. The many thousands in the Western or Middle States who have seen this marvelous eccentricity of nature will learn its early death with regret. The child—or children, as it would seem proper to allude to the phenomenon—had enjoyed excellent health from her birth, nine months ago, until within two weeks, at which time one exhibited signs of illness. This, however, was but temporary. It recovered, and was bright and playful. Since reaching Boston, a few days since, the other—or the other half—was taken sick and died yesterday afternoon, as already stated. The two portions of the body were so intimately connected that the death of one rendered that of the other inevitable. The spectacle was equally novel, strange and unparalleled. Upon one end of the body reposed the head of the dead infant, upon the other that of the live one, with its eyes still bright and curious, and its lungs in full breathing order. All that medical aid could accomplish was done, but it was found unavailing. The child died in the presence of its parents. The corpse presents the appearance of two infants asleep. Apparently they escaped the ordinary suffering incident to death, for the countenances had the expression of repose. The disposition of the body is not determined upon. Several of our physicians were desirous, last evening, of having it opened for examination. It is doubtful if the parents consent. They reside in Monroe County, Ohio, and live upon a farm. They have other children, but none have exhibited any unusual development. Nor can this extraordinary departure from the laws of nature be accounted for. In Philadelphia, where all the medical Solons undertook to solve the problem, nothing whatever was brought to light. The child was looked upon with amazement and interest, but all attempts to account for its existence were futile. It is regarded as more of a curiosity than the Siamese twins, and most certainly the spectacle was more pleasurable to the eye. The child was shortly to have been exhibited to the public, and would doubtless here, as elsewhere, have attracted throngs of visitors. The parents were especially devoted to the little marvel, and their sorrow is grievous.

THE PEACH TRADE.

Tricks of the Speculators—How Consumers and Producers are Defrauded—Immense Profits.

The great peach depot is at the terminus of the railroad in Jersey City. The comparatively small supply received by steamers and sailing crafts is delivered in New-York wherever such freight can be landed most advantageously. The entire system of handling peaches is arranged so admirably to favor the pecuniary interests of "middlemen," who sell the fruit, that in some instances the consignees take the fruit, sell it, pocket most of the money, return the producer his baskets and crates, and a bill for freight and commission over and above the aggregate sum declared to have been received for the entire cargo. Such an occurrence is by no means uncommon, as middlemen have everything their own way. They all operate as a unit to get the fruit at the lowest possible figure, and to make as much profit on the repeated sales of the same fruit as possible, before the supplies are purchased by consumers. Hence, the money made in the peach traffic is snapped up by a few operators, who usually appropriate only a few hours per day at their livelihood, realizing during the brief space of time enormous profits.

OPERATIONS OF WHOLESALE DEALERS.

Wholesale and retail dealers in peaches understand that as a rule the cargoes arrive at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, when the exciting operation of disposing of the contents of a car commences. The consignor opens the car, and is followed by a squad of purchasers eager to strike a fine lot of fruit at a low price. The fruit is received in baskets holding about half a bushel—some more and others less—or in crates having openings sufficiently large between the slats to enable one to see and to judge, in a measure, as to the quality and condition. An hundred baskets or crates, more or less, as the case may be, are offered for sale. After a thorough examination, one man will venture to make a bid for twenty-five, with the privilege of taking the entire lot at his option, as soon as he can remove the crates he may purchase. The purchaser is certain to have a large truck wagon at hand, so that fifty crates can be transferred from the cars in two minutes. The purchaser is careful, also, to bid so low that if all the fruit should not prove to be sound, he will not be obliged to sustain a heavy loss.

NO STRIFE BETWEEN BIDDERS.

There is seldom any strife between buyers and bidders. If one attempts to purchase a line of baskets, all by-standers look on in silence until he retreats or closes his bargain. A fine lot of fruit purchased at a low figure by A, will aid B and C materially to procure such supplies as they may need at a still lower figure. A consignor seldom dwells long in effecting sales. Parleying and bantering between sellers and purchasers are of rare occurrence. In some instances, several licensed vendors who have money only sufficient to purchase a few crates each, will agree to take ten crates apiece, after which they will deputize the shrewdest purchaser among them to bid off one hundred crates at the very lowest figure. Each one will then transfer his portion to the wagon, and hurry away to New-York City or Brooklyn, and sell his fruit at an advance of two, three or four hundred per cent.

TRICKS OF LARGE DEALERS.

In many instances John Smith, Jay Jones and Peter Funk enter into copartnership to buy and sell fruit, under the name of "Smith, Jones & Co." Peter Funk being the Co. No one, save these three, knows that Funk has any interest in the business of the firm. Peter Funk has a fruit-stand, supposed to be his own, on another street from the stand of the firm. All consignments of fruit are made to "Smith, Jones & Co." When a cargo has arrived, Smith or Jones, or both, hurry away to the cars at the appointed hour of sale, and Peter Funk is always on hand. Well, he always pays whatever he bids, which is the only important requisite in the estimation of consignees. Smith or Jones unlocks the car containing their consignment of peaches and offer fifty crates for sale. Purchasers are few. Peter Funk knows by the movements that the entire operation is under his control. "Who wants that line of baskets," says Smith, "for $1 each?" No one bids. "Come, Peter, buy that line," says Smith. "I want an hundred baskets of peaches, but I can't pay that price," replies Peter. "Will you give ninety cents?" "No." "Give me eighty?" "No." "Well, take 'em at seventy?" "No, I don't want 'em at that figure." "Well, tell what you will pay." "I'll take all your consignment at forty cents a basket," "Give me fifty and they are yours." "No, I'll not pay one cent over forty." "Take 'em," says Smith.

TRANSFERRING THE SUPPLIES.

The fruit is then transferred to trucks, transported to New-York, delivered at the store or stand of "Smith, Jones & Co." and a portion at the shanty-stand of Peter Funk; then the bill of sale is rendered to the consignor, with check for the amount, less the freight and commission, before one single bona-fide sale has been made. There may be 2,000 or more baskets, a large proportion of which will be ready for sale in New-York early in the morning. Then peaches will be quoted as dull at forty cents per basket, or eighty cents per crate. The farce sale is now over, and business commences.

GENUINE TRAFFIC IN PEACHES.

The peaches have arrived in excellent condition. Hence, the price is put up firm at $1 50 per basket. Selected baskets are held at $2 each. One jobber will purchase fifty baskets, another forty, another twenty. If "Smith, Jones & Co." hold their fruit at $1 50 per basket, and a cash customer will not pay over $1 25 each, Smith, Jones & Co. will realize seventy-five cents on each basket, besides the regular commission on the farce sale. Hence they accept the $1 25; and the buyer sells them at his stand for $2 per basket, or double that amount for crates. In many instances a part of a cargo of peaches will change hands four or five times before consumers get the fruit; and every seller pockets a generous commission. In consequence of such underhanded and tricky operations, producers realize exceedingly low prices for their products, while consumers are required to purchase at such extortionate rates that they can scarcely afford to pay the prices demanded.

THE TRICKS OF SMALL VENDERS.

The business of palming off such peaches as may be half decayed to consumers for the price of sound fruit is driven with such persistent shrewdness that retailers receive about as much money for peaches that are half rotten as for those which are fair. One of the common tricks is, when selling peaches by the quart, for example, to handle them so adroitly that the decayed sides will always be kept down. When a purchaser bargains for a quart, the trickster transfers the fruit into a paper, always keeping the defective sides down, ties up the package and receives his money, while the purchaser hurries away to some secluded corner to feast on the luscious products, when, to his surprise, his fruit is half decayed. Still another phase of the same trick is to fill small baskets with half-ripe and half-decayed fruit, and top it off with the fairest specimens that can be selected, which are warranted to be fruit of a choice quality to the bottom of the basket. The buyer will pay at the rate of $8 to $10 per bushel, and congratulate himself—or herself, as almost all such packages are sold, at an extortionate price, to ladies—that he or she has a basket of fine fruit. But when he or she turns out the fruit at home, and has occult demonstration of the magnificent swindle, the conclusion is that the best thing to do is to punish the trickster by patronizing some honest vender.

RESHIPPING—EXTORTIONATE PROFITS.

Most consignees have standing orders for a certain number of baskets or crates from retailers in almost every section of the country, to whom crates that have cost forty cents each in Jersey City are reshipped, and bills forwarded C. O. D. in some instances, and in others sent by mail, for which they realize by return mail $3 to $5 per crate, according to the quality of the fruit. Prior to reshipment, each crate is examined for the purpose of knowing certainly that every peach is sound, as it would damage their trade to forward knotty or half-ripe fruit to country village customers. The profits of the peach crop are pocketed by those who sell the fruit, not by those who raise it.

THE PRACTICAL REMEDY.

The most extensive operators in peaches rent a little seven by nine caboose on some pier, for about $1 to $1 50 per day. Others rent one corner of some store, or a cellar, for about the price just quoted. They have no stock on hand from day to day and from week to week. Their business consists of a clean, daily cash transaction. Producers of large crops of fruit could handle their supplies themselves by renting a cheap stand and employing some reliable person on a salary to receive the fruit and make the sales in New-York, instead of accepting the reported rates of sale of the force transactions at the railroad depot. By adopting such an arrangement, a producer having a cargo of fine fruit could calculate with satisfactory certainty about how much he would realize for his crop before shipping it. According to the present tricky and under-hand manner of selling supplies on commission, middlemen keep the prices constantly fluctuating when the rates might be, with fair and straightforward management, as uniform, and trade as steady, as the prices of coffee and sugar. Retail prices continue quite uniform from day to day, and there is no reason why wholesale rates should not be reported at forty cents per basket today and eighty cents to-morrow, only that heavy operators realize greater profits in consequence of the fluctuations.

A New Phase in the Assessment Business—Another Burden to Saddle the City With.

About a year ago the Broadway widening was pushed through. The Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment made their report, and it appeared that the whole thing was settled. One who made a careful examination estimated the swindle in the matter at about $2,000,000. At this time Mr. WATSON, County Auditor, was thrown over the head of his horse and died—a misfortune which deranged a great many plans, as he was the owner of property for which large awards had been made, and the assignee of many awards for damage. The Legislature thereupon passed a law intended to set aside all the previous proceedings, and directing a new set of Commissioners to be appointed to newly assess the amount to be awarded to property-holders, and divide the assessments on the property of those benefited.

This was contested before Judge CARDOZO by a great number of those who had received awards to the full value, at least, of their property, on the ground that the confirmation of the previous report had given them vested rights which no Legislature could constitutionally change. Several of the owners of property which had been awarded full value refused to even appear or in any way recognize the new proceedings. The law provides that after three months any person to whom an award for property taken has been made may commence suit against the City for such awards. Suit will accordingly be commenced today or to-morrow in one case for such award. The plaintiff being a non-resident, has, perhaps, through distrust of the State Courts, decided to commence his suit in the United States Circuit Court, whence a *capias* will be issued against the City of New-York. If the excessive awards are as stated, $2,000,000, and the theory of the plaintiff in this case is correct, the City will gain nothing by the interference of the Legislature, and runs the risk of an additional swindle in the new assessment.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Another dull week in real estate matters ended with Saturday, July 22, and one, a review of the business of which contains but little of interest. At the Exchange but one sale occurred, that on Wednesday, July 19, when B. P. FAIRCHILD disposed of two lots on Seventieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, for $15,400. In suburban sales the market was also quiet, that at Flushing, on Thursday, July 20, JOHNSON & MILLER, auctioneers, being the only auction of this character held, at which property to the value of $18,500 was sold. The above constitutes the entire business of the week.

THIS WEEK'S PROPOSED SALES.

For the present week, if the number of sales to take place may be taken as an indication, a greater degree of activity may be expected, for although nearly all of the proposed transactions are of a legal nature, still the class of realty to be offered in some instances will necessarily attract attention. The following is a list of the sales projected:

Today, Monday, July 24.—JOSEPH MCGUIRE will sell at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, the valuable business property known as Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-street, embracing two lots, with the five-story marble-front buildings thereon, covering the same in size, 58 by 43 by 60 by 44.

To-morrow, (Tuesday,) July 25, E. H. LUDLOW & Co., at the Exchange, will offer at public auction the premises known as No. 307 East Forty-second-street, north side, between First and Second avenues, comprising a lot 17 by 100.5, with a three-story and basement high-stoop brick house thereon, 45 feet in depth. JAMES M. MILLER will also to-morrow, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of RICHARD C. BEAMISH, Esq., referee, dispose of a lot, with the improvements, situate on the south side of Seventieth-street, 80.5 feet east of Lexington-avenue; size of lot, 20 by 100.5.

Wednesday, July 26.—JOSEPH MCGUIRE, under a Supreme Court order in foreclosure, D. P. INGRAHAM Jr., Esq., referee, will sell a house and lot, the latter 20 by 80, located on the west side of Fourth-avenue, 80 feet 2 inches north of Eighty-fifth-street while at another Supreme Court foreclosure sale,—THOMAS H. LANDON, Esq., referee,—JAMES M. MILLER will offer at auction, a lot, in size, 25.2 by 88.3, with the improvements thereon, situate on the west side of Second-avenue, 25 feet 2 inches north of One Hundred and Twentieth-street. On the same day at Newark, N. J., on the ground at 3 P. M., A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, will offer for sale a very valuable wharf property on the Passaic River, at the foot of River-street, in the city named. The wharf has a bulkhead of 200 feet on the water, is about 350 feet in depth, and lies between the properties of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, and of the Passaic Chemical works. The terms of sale are liberal.

Thursday, July 27.—D. M. SEAMAN will offer at auction, at the Exchange "by order of heirs," a desirable tract of land at Bergen Point, N. J., containing eleven acres, with a water front of 186 feet on the Kil Von Kull, and a dock with a frontage of 75 feet. The property fronts on Fifth-street, between Ingom and Graham avenues. On the premises, which are known as the "Lindsay Estate," two dwelling-houses are already erected. On Thursday, also, at the Exchange, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will offer for sale in three parcels, twenty-six acres of land located at Westport, Conn., with water front upon the Saugatuck River and Bay. The property lies within five minutes' walk of the New-York and New-Haven Railway depot, and for building sites presents superior advantages.

Friday, July 28.—JAMES M. MILLER, at two Supreme Court sales, in foreclosure, respectively under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., and THOS. H. LANDON, Esqs., referees, will sell the following property: Two lots, irregular in size, on the north side of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, 325 feet west of Avenue A, and a house and lot on the north side of Seventeenth-street, 344 feet east of First-avenue, size of last named lot 25 by 92. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., also by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, at two sales, respectively under the direction of Messrs. HENRY J. CULLEN and JEROME BUCK, referees, will dispose of two lots, each 25 by 100, with the improvements thereon, situate on the south side of Thirty-seventh-street, 400 feet west of Tenth-avenue. On the same day, at the Exchange, by order of executors, JOHNSON & MILLER will offer at auction a three-story high-stoop brick-house and lot, known as No. 20 Gouverneur-street, Brooklyn, between Monroe and Madison streets. House, in size, 24 by 45, and well-built; lot 24.6 by 92.

For Saturday, July 29, no sales are as yet proposed.

PRIVATE SALES.

Messrs. WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, No. 55 Liberty-street, report having recently sold at private sale, to STEINWAY & SONS, of this City, a tract of unimproved land at Long Island City containing seventeen and a half acres, owned by Col. W. P. TROWBRIDGE, for $30,000. The same firm also report having previously sold to the same parties property as follows, located at Long Island City, in the immediate vicinity of that above named, at the prices noted: Country-seat of the late BENJAMIN PIKE, on the Sound near Bowery Bay, house stone, amount of land eighty acres, sold for $127,500; the "Peter Luyster Estate," on the south side of the Bowery Bay Road, comprising thirty-six acres of land, sold for $42,500. Total number of acres sold, 133½; aggregate price realized, $200,000.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CHURCH AND LISPENARD STS.—Corner vacant lot for sale cheap. Apply to E. H. HAZARD, Jr., No. 110 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Country Homes.

The Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, houses and lots, land by the acre or in blocks, mostly near stations. The advantages of this line of road as a place of residence will be more and more appreciated as the Company are laying two additional tracks to Somerville, giving greater facilities for passenger-trains. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,800 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-house, ice-house, [illegible], granary, cider house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $30,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS AT Westport, Conn., to be sold at auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, THURSDAY, July 27, 1871, at 12 o'clock; three splendid parcels of fifteen acres, eight acres and three acres, near the new bridge, at Saugatuck and on Saugatuck Bay, with large water fronts on that beautiful sheet, among the most desirable sites for gentlemen's residences in the United States. Maps and photographic views at the auction rooms, No. 77 Cedar-st., of A. J. BLEECKER, SONS & CO.

AT TARRYTOWN—A VERY FINE COUNTRY-seat, within a few minutes of depot; an elegant house, twelve rooms; three acres in beautiful lawn and fruit; very desirable, and if purchased before Aug. 1 can be had at a great bargain. For particulars inquire of BLACKWELL & [illegible], No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 55 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN—SUBURBAN COTTAGE FOR sale or to let, combining advantages of City and country residence, forty minutes from Liberty or Cortlandt streets; fifty trains each way by favorite lines of travel; situated near depot, in most attractive and promising part of Elizabeth; house is tasteful, spacious and modern finish; extra large lot, well-stocked garden, fruits and shade trees, lawns, flower-beds, stable, &c.; admirably adapted to wants of a New-York business man, and sure to advance in value. Will be rented to responsible parties or sold at a sacrifice; title perfect, payments made satisfactory. For particulars and photographs, address H. O., Post-office Box No. 236, New-York.

$7,500—$2,500 CASH.—HOUSE AND improvements at Newark, with all the modern improvements, within a few minutes' walk of two depots. Inquire of P. DESHOE, No. 76 White-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. B. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1871,
AT 3 P. M., ON THE PREMISES,
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE WHARF PROPERTY AT NEWARK, N. J.

This property is very well located for business purposes, being at the foot of River-st., and adjoining the property of the New-Jersey Zinc Company and Passaic Chemical works, with a bulkhead of 200 feet on the Passaic River, having a depth of water at high tide of some twelve feet.

Terms liberal. Twenty per cent. cash on day of sale, thirty per cent. in cash in equal payments in four, six and eight months, with interest, and the balance on bond and mortgage with interest.

For maps and full particulars apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE DWELLING IN EAST 42D-ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVENUES.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, TUESDAY, July 25, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

EAST FORTY-SECOND STREET.—The desirable three-story basement and sub-cellar brick high-stoop house and lot No. 307 East 42d-st., north side, 115 feet east of 2d-av. House is 17 by about 45 feet, in good order, contains bath-room, water-closets, hot and cold water, gas-fixtures, &c. Lot 17 by 100.5 feet. Possession on delivery of the deed. $8,000 can remain on Bond and Mortgage.

For maps and permits apply at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BERGEN POINT, WITH WATER FRONT. BY ORDER OF HEIRS.—D. M. SEAMAN will sell on THURSDAY, July 27, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the "Lindsay Estate" at Bergen Point; eleven acres choice land, with valuable water front of 186 feet on Kill Von Kull; dock and two frame houses; on Shore road, five minutes' walk from steam-boat landing and ten minutes from railroad depot; fruit and shade trees on premises; water in front eighteen feet deep; a rare opportunity to secure one of the most elegant locations adjacent to New-York for erection of a hotel, or the land can be divided into superb villa sites. Maps, &c., at No. 14 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000.
185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of each month.

Four per cent. allowed from date of each deposit for full number of days, not less than thirty, on sums of $50 and upwards, withdrawn before January.

DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as Registered Bonds, and promptly available anywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.

Accounts strictly private and confidential.

Deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Interest on accounts or certificates, paid by check to depositors residing out of the City, if desired.

Send for Circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 33 BROADWAY.

Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums entitled thereto will be paid depositors on and after July 20.

Deposits of any sum from 10 cents to $10,000 will be received.

Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax.

Interest on new deposits commences 1st of every month.

HENRY SMITH, President.
WALTER ROCHE, EDWARD HOGAN, } Vice-Presidents.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.
ASTOR-PLACE.
NOTICE.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The usual semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. will be placed to the credit of depositors on the 1st of August.

N. B.—Deposits made up to the 10th of August will draw interest from the 1st.

WILLIAM MILES, President.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.

No. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, July 17.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Act.

MANHATTAN SAVING INSTITUTION.
Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the Forty-First Semi-annual Dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six per Cent per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in July. The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $2,510,238 14.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH AV., corner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from Aug. 1. ASSETS, $2,472,000 00; SURPLUS, $200,372 88.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION OF AND LICENSING DRUGGISTS AND PRESCRIPTION CLERKS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 72 UNION-PLACE.

ALL DRUGGISTS AND PRESCRIPTION Clerks in the City of New-York are hereby respectfully notified that the Board duly appointed in accordance with chapter 202 of the laws of 1871 of this State, will meet for the purpose of conducting examinations, daily, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 8 P. M. at their office, No. 72 Union-place.

Druggists will be examined first, and notified in alphabetical order. Due notice will be afterward given to prescription-clerks.

The subject for examination will be chemistry, poisons and their antidotes, practical pharmacy and official botany, materia medica, prescriptions, and the adulterations of drugs. The office will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
WILLIAM GRAHAM, THEOBALD FROHWEIN, C. M. O'LEARY, M. D., Commissioners.
LOUIS G. BRANDA, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1871.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

H. HENDERSON'S FAMILY LIQUOR-CASES.

Each Case containing one bottle of

OLD PALE BRANDY,	HOLLAND GIN,
OLD RYE WHISKY,	OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD PORT,	OLD BOURBON.

Guaranteed pure and of the very best quality.
PRICE SEVEN DOLLARS.
Sent by Express C. O. D., or Post-office order.
H. HENDERSON, No. 18 Broad-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1871.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH AN ACT of Congress, approved 28th of April, 1871, making an appropriation for the construction of a floating iron dock for the repairs of vessels on their stations, and capable of being transported from port to port, detailed plans, accompanied with specifications, for a dock of sufficient dimensions and strength to raise and sustain for repairs an iron-clad vessel three hundred and fifty (350) feet long, sixty-five (65) feet wide, and of six thousand (6,000) tons displacement, will be received by the Department until 12 o'clock on the 15th day of August, 1871. GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain; 40,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, solicit orders for blank books, stationery and printing. Prices low.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

GROCERIES, &C.

GILLIES' CRUSHED COFFEES, Nos. 233 to 237 Washington-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE COUNTRY for two neat, respectable and trusty servants, (English;) one as good cook or cook and laundress; the other as chamber-maid and waitress or nurse and plain sewer; both are civil, obliging and economical; best reference; will go together or separate. Apply at No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very desirable Protestant woman about 35; she is a thorough cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; good baker; would wash; country or City; good references. Call at No. 325 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION IN A hotel, Summer-house or private family, by an American woman; very respectable, and an excellent cook; good baker, meat or pastry, or both; country or City; wages moderate; good references. Call at No. 289 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation to do general house-work in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 1,260 2d-av., between 66th and 67th sts.

WANTED—BY A REGULAR INFANT'S nurse, with long, excellent reference for honesty and efficiency, a situation in a family where she would have full charge of an infant. Apply at No. 401 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT Swedish girl, a situation as seamstress, and take care of grown children; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 229 6th-av., corner 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A DANISH man as cook in a hotel, restaurant or private family; thoroughly understands all branches of cooking; good references. Apply at No. 121 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress, or sewing; experienced nurse, excellent chamber-maid, &c., country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a very respectable Protestant woman and excellent laundress; French fluting, box plaiting and all kinds of fine work; very best references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

SERVANTS.

Employers promptly suited with capable, well-recommended Protestant and Catholic servants, City or country, at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway. Established 1852.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH cook, understanding thoroughly her business in every way; first-class City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl as companion, lady's maid, or nurse, with a family going to California. Can be seen at No. 132 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A CHAMBER-maid and waitress thoroughly understanding her duties; good City references. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business; country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 421 6th-av.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV.—Families, Summer-houses, hotels suited with reliable Protestant and Catholic help for City and country, both male and female.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress, understanding her business thoroughly; good City references. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference, if required; City or country. Address No. 230 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation as first-class laundress; good reference. Can be seen at 209 28th-st., corner 2d-av.

WET NURSES AND NURSES FOR the sick, with reference, always found at Dr. HANSEN'S Nurse Agency, No. 204 6th-st., near Bowery.

EXCELLENT SITUATIONS READY for cooks, laundresses, house-workers, chamber-maids, waitresses, &c., at CARPENTER'S, No. 106 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; clean, cool waiting-rooms.

FAMILIES WANTING FIRST-CLASS help of all nationalities, for City or country, can be supplied immediately at WALKER'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 120 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, A SITUATION as nurse and companion to an invalid lady; would assist in housekeeping; has been accustomed to family sewing; best reference. Call or address Mrs. HILL, No. 237 East 35th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED child's nurse; Protestant; capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, or any other duty required in that capacity; City references given from present employers. Apply at 14 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by a respectable cook; would assist in the washing and ironing if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has first-class City reference. Apply at No. 250 West 18th-st., in the store, between 7th and 8th avs.

COLORED SERVANTS, OF EVERY CAPACITY, for either City or country, at TITUS' Agency, No. 247 Thompson-st., on Washington Parade Ground. Established 1836.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 187 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, single man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties; has many years' excellent references, which will bear strict investigation. Call or address for two days No. 24 East 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant young man, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; has unexceptionable reference. Address J. T., Box No. 124 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as groom or general useful man about a gentleman's place; thoroughly understands the care of horses and cows; eight years' reference from last employer. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, gardener and general useful man about a gentleman's place; thoroughly understands the care of horses and cows, and has four years' references from last employer. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man, lately arrived from Europe, as porter in a wholesale house; willing and obliging; a permanent situation more an object than high wages. Call or address No. 249 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Irishman, lately arrived, capable of giving primary instruction to young boys, and willing to make himself useful in any way; small wages expected. Apply at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PORTUGUESE man, serving as waiter in private families, a situation as such; he well understands his business, speaks several languages, and will give good City references. Apply at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family, hotel or Summer-house; good references. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

VACATION WORK—OBTAINING SUBscriptions to the ALDINE is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send 25 cents for a sample copy and full information to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of JOHN CASWELL & CO. has been dissolved by the death of Mr. JOHN CASWELL.

The outstanding business will be settled by the undersigned surviving partners, who will use the firm name in liquidation only.

BENJ. BRYER,
E. W. CORLIES,
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1871. WM. H. CASWELL.

No. 52 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK, July 17, 1871.

The undersigned will continue the Importing and Commission business in his own name and for his own account. E. W. CORLIES.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY solicit the general charge of estates in New-York City.

L. J. HOWE, H. W. FOWLER, ARCHIBALD HOPKINS. } HOWE & CO., No. 16 Pine-st.

THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING BEtween LAWRENCE P. MOTT and JAMES B. MURPHY was dissolved July 5 by mutual consent. JOHN G. MOTT'S SON.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1871.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKERS' VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.

The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 113 East 14th-st.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS, FROM $15 TO $90, FOR IN and OUT DOOR USE. Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one. Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' Carriages to order. Patent Sedan Carrying Chairs. State your case and send stamp for circular. STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st., New-York.

$6 A LINE FOR AN ADVERTISEMENT IN 730 weekly newspapers circulating in all the Northern States of the Union. Best and cheapest medium of the kind in the world. Estimates sent on application to E. W. FOSTER, No. 41 Park-row, N. Y.

MACHINERY.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER-HANGINGS.—FOR SALE—Two presses for stamping gilt papers. Address HOWELL & BROS., Philadelphia.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Russia, Wednesday, July 26 | Algeria, Saturday, July 29
Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 2 | Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 5
Parthia, Wednesday, Aug. 9 | Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 16
Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 16 | Bavaria, Tuesday, Aug. 22
China, Wednesday, Aug. 23 | Abyssinia, Saturday, Aug. 26
Persia, Wednesday, Aug. 30 | Asia, Saturday, Sept. 2

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.
For Russia and Scotia.....$80, gold. | For all other Cunard ships.
Cabin.....$120, gold. | Cabin.....$100, gold.
Second cabin.....80, gold. | Second cabin.....80, gold.
Return tickets, cabin.....$200 and $220, gold.
Second cabin.....$140, gold. | Steerage.....$30, currency.
By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers.
First cabin.....$80, gold. | Steerage.....$30, currency.
Return tickets to Liverpool, $55, gold, additional.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage to No. 2 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 29, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Aug. 3, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Aug. 12, 4 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Aug. 10, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....$30
To London.....$8 | To London.....$2
To Paris.....$8 | To Paris.....$2
Steerage tickets forwarded to Norway, Hanover, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers for Ireland, and Moville to land and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, rapidly, comfortably and cheaply as by any other Steamer.
"EXPRESS" STEAMERS. | "EXTRA" STEAMERS.
India.....Sat. July 29 | Tamaulipas.....Wed. July 26
Columbia.....Sat. Aug. 5 | Colorado.....Wed. Aug. 2
Lafayette.....Sat. Aug. 12 | Alexandria.....Wed. Aug. 9
Australia.....Sat. Aug. 19 | Assyria.....Wed. Aug. 16
And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabin, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing same accommodations, $90.
Intermediate, $52; steerage, $26.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
ENGLAND, THOMPSON. Saturday, July 29, at 3 P. M.
VIRGINIA, SUMNER. Saturday, Aug. 5, at 8 A. M.
For London direct.
HELVETIA, GIBSON. Wednesday, Aug. 9, at 11 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $80, currency; steerage, $30 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 29 Broadway.
W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, July 29
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURGET.....Saturday, Aug. 12
PEREIRE.....DAUR.....Saturday, Aug. 26
LAFAYETTE.....ROUMAS.....Saturday, Sept. 9
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO HAVRE OR BREST.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage passage at the lowest rates.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomfort of crossing the British Channel, besides having time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
Sailing regularly every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, Saturday, Aug. 5, at 9 A. M.
OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, Aug. 12, at 2 P. M.
BALTIC, Capt. [illegible], Sept. 2, at 4 P. M.
From the White Star Dock, Fifteenth Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloons, state rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardess accompany each steamer.
RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency.
Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, at the lowest rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
VIA QUEENSTOWN,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class STEAM-SHIPS from their new stone pier,
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. PEIRCE.....July 26, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN. Aug. 2, at 8 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Aug. 9, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. [illegible].....Aug. 16, at 8 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Aug. 23, at 12 M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. Aug. 30, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, $30, gold. (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE.....July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. THRELKELD. Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. S. SLOCUM.....Sept. 23
These splendid first-class steamers are built for mail and cabin passengers only, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
W. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every WEDNESDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.....July 27
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON.....Aug. 3
HAVANA, Capt. CHAS. ADAMS, (via Nassau).....Aug. 10
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE will sail from Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Thursday, July 27
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Wednesday, Aug. 16
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, | THURSDAYS | SATURDAYS.
AND
THE STEAM-SHIPS
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, July 25, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 61 and 62 South-st.

RAPIDAN, Capt. WHITEHURST, THURSDAY, July 27, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 157 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, July 29, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

CATHARINE WHITING, Capt. HOWES, SATURDAY, July 29, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 46 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PERCENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading given for Cuba.
Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
O. D. WISNER, | GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R., | Agent C. R. R.,
No. 290 Broadway. | No. 429 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in selecting the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue Vivienne, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARSHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
July 31—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. COLBURN, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon, for Aspinwall, direct, connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. PARKER, touching at the Punta Arenas, Acajutla and San Jose Guatemala, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of July 27.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco, Aug. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. S. HABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.
U. S.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. S. MONTES, Passport Agent, No. 21 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.
Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

TURNER BROTHERS.
M. C. Turner, | A. Turner,
T. C. Turner, | BANKERS, | G. M. Turner,
J. Turner, | J. R. Decker.
R. Turner,
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.
Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.
Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.
Desirable investment securities for sale.

FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY.....$45,719,617
WEEKLY NET EARNINGS, (LIMITED,).....$12,000
ONLY.....$92,000
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS,
No. 42 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

7 Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds,
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company.
FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX.
On a completed road in profitable operation,
AT 90 AND INTEREST.
ALSO,
8 Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds
OF THE
Selma and Gulf Railroad Co.,
GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA ON COMPLETED ROAD,
AT 95 AND INTEREST.
After thorough investigation we recommend these bonds to investors, as both safe and profitable. Pamphlets and particulars furnished on application.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company
7 Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS.
Secured by a first mortgage on Road and by a first mortgage on a grant of one million one hundred and sixty thousand acres of the most valuable lands in Indiana. Principal and interest free of tax. Coupon or registered. A first-class investment. For sale by
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st., New-York.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS
of the old issues bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

SCHOOL DISTRICT BONDS.
The surest and most remunerative of bond investments. Also, other safe and desirable securities, paying 10 and 12 per cent. interest. For sale by
FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

FREDERIC OGDEN,
GOLD BROKER,
No. 2 EXCHANGE COURT.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day Mr. Wm. H. Bridgman was appointed Secretary of the Company, in place of Alexander Wiley, Jr., deceased, and Mr. Edwin J. Barney Assistant Secretary.
WM. MULLIGAN, President.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION, JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

VIRGINIA BONDS, COUPONS, REGISTERED stock and interest certificates funded into the new consolidated bond of the State of Virginia, at a moderate charge and with promptness. Virginia bonds and coupons bought and sold at market rates. Particular attention given to correspondents.
JOHN B. MANNING, No. 6 Broad-st.

COUNTY AND TOWN BONDS OF the State of New-York negotiated on the most favorable terms by
EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
Bankers, No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 49 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS,
OF
TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES
COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF
EIGHT MILLIONS,
WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION
CONNECTING
New-York City with the Great Lakes
BY THE
MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.
$30,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.
A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE
Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND TO
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

RONDOUT AND OSWEGO Railroad Company.
First Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
Seven per Cent. per Annum. Payable Semi-Annually.
Issue of Bonds limited to $20,000 per mile of completed road. Bonds secured by a first mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, and covering every description of property the Company now own, or whatever they may acquire hereafter.
The Road is now being rapidly pushed forward to completion, by able contractors, and it is expected that the whole route to Oswego will be completed next year.
The Bonds are for $1,000 each in Coupons; thirty years to run. Price 90 in currency and accrued interest. For sale by
EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

COLLECTIONS.
Howes & Macy, Bankers,
(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.
4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, MOLINE, IOWA CITY, DAVENPORT, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Drafts on Bills of
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

WESTCHESTER TOWN BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., No. 9 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, July 12, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE half per Cent. free of United States tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Aug. 1. Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 45 Wall-st.
The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 15th inst. until Aug. 2. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 21, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. IN currency, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July next, after which date and until the 5th day of August next the transfer-books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders at this Bank, on and after the 1st day of August next.
The transfer-book will remain closed from 20th inst. until that date, inclusive.
By order of the Board.
C. H. SCHEFFNER, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable, on demand.
JOHN HARRIOT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent., free of tax, will be paid on and after July 1, 1871. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., Nos. 152 AND 154 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of all taxes. Payable at the office, No. 346 Broadway.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on demand. W. H. BRIDGMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO., No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1871.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Eight (8) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 36 GRATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1871.
THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared a Dividend of Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable August 1, 1871.
JOS. W. DOUGLAS, Secretary.

EIGHTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., No. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
C. H. CARTER, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand at No. 128 Broadway.
GEORGE E. RHOADS, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 146 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1871.
A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
A. H. WALDON, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF [illegible] PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the Company for the last six months has been declared, payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 15th day of August, 1871, at the Union Trust Company of New-York.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th day of June inst., and remain closed until after the payment of the dividend, when they will be reopened for the transfer of stock in order.
JAMES H. DUNHAM, Treasurer.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable 1st August.
JAMES YERAMAN, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August.
S. SUTRO, Cashier.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FERRY COMPANY, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.
JOHN W. BURNEY, Secretary.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons due August 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the banking-house of VERMILYE & CO., No. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
WM. H. SHWARD, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1871.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. for the last six months, free of tax, payable on the capital stock payable on demand.
P. NOTMAN, Vice-President and Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after 1st August next, at their office, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st., July 19, 1871.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE Stocks wanted, and for sale by
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

MORTGAGE SALE.—STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.—Staten Island Shore Railroad Company.—Pursuant to the power conferred upon the undersigned by the above-named corporation, for the purpose, as expressed by them, of constructing, maintaining and operating their railroad, and executed three hundred and sixty of their bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars, and numbered from one to three hundred and sixty, inclusive, and two hundred of their bonds of the denomination of one hundred dollars each, numbered from one to two hundred, both inclusive, said bonds bearing date on the 1st day of April, 1869, and all payable on the 1st day of January, 1889, with interest on the same from the 1st day of July, 1869, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of January and July of each year; and to secure the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds aforesaid, the said Company executed to the undersigned, as Trustees aforesaid, their mortgage, bearing date on said 1st day of April, in the year 1869, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, state of New-York, in Liber 84, of mortgages, on page 66, &c., by which they did bargain, sell, transfer and convey to the undersigned, and to his successor or successors in said trust, and to his or their heirs and assigns, the following property rights, interests and franchises in said indenture described, that is to say: All the present and in future to be acquired right, title and interest of the said Company in and to the Staten Island Shore Railroad, from Howland's Hook to the ferry-landing at the New-York avenue, including the right of way thereof, with the superstructure and all the rails, fastenings, fixtures, and appurtenances of other materials used therein or pertaining thereto, or which may be hereafter used therein or pertaining thereto, and all horses, cars, harness, machinery, tools, implements, depots, buildings, viaducts, fences, stables, depot-grounds, and all rights of every kind and description connected therewith, and all the tolls and income to be had and received therefrom, and all the franchises, rights and privileges of the said Company in and to the Staten Island Shore Railroad, and all the franchises, rights and privileges of the said Company in, to and for, or concerning the same.
Dated April 12, 1871. C. C. NORVELL, Trustee.
HENRY D. TOWNSEND, Attorney for Trustee.
No. 120 Broadway, New-York.
The above sale postponed to THURSDAY, July 20, at the same place and hour.
C. C. NORVELL, Trustee.
The above sale postponed to [illegible] Aug. 1, when the said property will be sold free of all incumbrance, payable in Treasury or National Bank funds, or in a certified check to the satisfaction of the Union Trust Company, with whom the money is to be deposited, to the credit of the trustee, by 12 o'clock, M. on the day of sale. And the property will be conveyed to the purchaser or purchasers there[illegible] morning, at the Quarantine Landing, State [illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—THE CAPE GIRARDEAU, CAPE GIRARDEAU AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Cape Girardeau, Cape Girardeau and Southern Railroad Company of Missouri, (Boonville extension), by their deed of mortgage, dated the 22d day of June A. D. 1868, and recorded in the County of Cape Girardeau, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book [illegible], page [illegible], and in the County of Monitseau, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book [illegible], pages 94-7, did convey to [illegible] F. Nelson, William S. Burr and George T. [illegible] all the property, rights, franchises thereinafter described, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of certain bonds of said Company, and whereas, the said the Cape Girardeau, Cape Girardeau and Southern Railroad Company has failed to pay a portion of its said bonds, executed and delivered as aforesaid, when said interest became due and payable, and said interest still remains due and unpaid, notwithstanding payment of the same has been demanded, and whereas, when said bonds were issued, and the holders of several said bonds which said interest remains unpaid and has not been paid, as demanded as aforesaid, have in writing requested the undersigned, as Trustees aforesaid, to proceed in pursuance and compliance with the power conferred upon him as aforesaid by said indenture, to foreclose said mortgage, and sell the premises, rights, and franchises and property of said Company, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be sold at public auction, in the City of New-York:
Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the undersigned Trustee as aforesaid, will, in pursuance of said request, sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on [illegible] DAY, the 18th day of July, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon of that day, all the property and in fee to be acquired by the said Company of the Staten Island Shore Railroad, from Howland's Hook to the ferry-landing at the New-York avenue, that is to say, its railroad from Howland's Hook to the southern terminus of New-York avenue, with the superstructure and all the rails, fastenings, fixtures, and appurtenances of other materials used therein or pertaining thereto, or which may be hereafter used therein or pertaining thereto, and all horses, cars, harness, machinery, tools, implements, depots, buildings, viaducts, fences, stables, depot-grounds, and all rights of every kind and description connected therewith, and all the tolls and income to be had and received therefrom, and all the franchises, rights and privileges of the said Company in and to the Staten Island Shore Railroad, and all the franchises, rights and privileges of the said Company in, to and for, or concerning the same.
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TRUSTEES' SALE.—THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell $30,000 tons Scranton Coal at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 26, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. [illegible] Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BAY TEAM from Vermont, black points, 15½ hands, own brothers, six and seven years old, gracefully alike in color, action and style; perfectly sound, kind and gentle; sold for no fault

STORM SIGNALS.

An Interesting Letter on Storm Signals on the Plains from R. S. Elliott.

The following letter has just been published in St. Louis:

ELLIS, Kansas, July 17, 1871.

George P. Plant, Esq., Chairman Union Merchants' Exchange Committee on Storm Signals, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: In a brief article published in October, 1870, the following passages occurred:

"In the list of stations for storm signals there are but five west of the meridian of Omaha, viz.: Cheyenne, Corinne, Santa Fé, Fort Benton and San Francisco. It is doubtful whether observations at San Francisco will be of general use in enabling us to anticipate storms in the Mississippi Valley and on the Atlantic slope. To some extent the same remark is applicable to Santa Fé and to Corinne. Santa Fé is west of the Spanish range, and Corinne is surrounded by mountains. Both are in localities where storms are apt to be local, and hence observations at those places would probably have but little value. Cheyenne is better situated than San Francisco, Santa Fé or Corinne, to give warning to St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, or Buffalo that a storm is on the way; yet, without other stations, I apprehend the system will be found to be very defective.

If the general belief at present held in regard to the origin and progress of storms is correct, there ought to stations in the immense region south-west and west of Kansas City, yet not so far west as to be outside of the bounds of the prevailing winds from the south in the Summer. Fort Wallace nearly at 102d meridian; Fort Harker near the 98th meridian, and Fort Leavenworth near the 95th, would be suitable places for observation to the west of St. Louis. Fort Bascom on the Canadian, if now occupied, ought to be made a point; and there ought to be three or more stations in Texas and the Indian Territory, one of them at Fort Smith or Fort Gibson.

To get the full value of the storm signals, and to educate the public in the meteorology of the eastern half of the continent, the observations must be made in a very wide extent of country, and the phenomena recorded will require some study before we shall be able to interpret them rightly. * * * If there are enough stations established, and the records are properly studied, we shall be able, in time, fully to understand the language of the elements, speaking through the instruments of science; and to the agriculturist, as well as to the mariner, this forecast of the weather will have substantial value. * * * I cannot doubt that stations, such as I have indicated, are designed by Gen. MYERS as early as arrangements can be perfected. I write rather to call public attention to the system than to prompt the officers in charge."

The article from which these passages are taken was sent to Gen. MYERS. In the letter transmitting it I said:

"It will require many observations and much time to bring the *science of storms* east of the Rocky Mountains to such perfection as to accomplish its best results; and in the meantime the expectation of the public will be apt to outrun any possible achievement in the way of prediction. Yet the establishment of storm signals begins on a grand scale the study of the philosophy of the weather; and I have no doubt of eventual success to the fullest extent contemplated by intelligent men."

To this letter a reply was received, stating, under date of Nov. 28, 1870, that it was "the intention of the Chief Signal Office to extend the system as rapidly as instruments can be procured and the necessary arrangements made with the telegraph companies." Since that date I have not learned of any movement in the matter of storm signals on the Plains until the appearance of the letter lately addressed by the Committee of the Union Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis to the Bureau at Washington. No one at all familiar with the climatology of the part of the continent lying between the Mississippi and the Sierra Madre (or water shed between the Atlantic and Pacific) can doubt the absolute necessity of observing stations on the Plains, in order to deduce correct theories in regard to the systems of storms. I use the word systems, because the storms are different in character; some are local, confined to a small area; some are more general, yet, in comparison with the entire area between the mountains and the Atlantic, are but limited in extent; and some are so extended as to be felt from the eastern base of the mountains to the Mississippi, and even to the Atlantic. It will take close observation and much time to give us the right interpretation of the phenomena attending each of these classes of storms.

The truth is, very vague ideas prevail as to the climatology of the Plains, meaning by this term the area from the Rio Grande to the Missouri, draining to the Gulf, west of the wooded regions, and east of the mountains. The meteorology of this region has never been studied from facts. It has been theorized on a great deal, and many pretty superstructures have been set up, only lacking sound foundations to be perfect. Yet there is no doubt that some of the storms originating in the Plains take up their line of march to the sea. Of these it is important that proper notice be given if possible; and it never can be given till their peculiarities are noted here in their birth-place. Hence the letter of your committee looks in the right direction. Either the Storm Signal Bureau should have such support as to be able to provide itself with all needed facilities and aids, or it ought to be abandoned.

But, however elaborately organized the Bureau may be, you must not expect too much. When one of the grand rain or snow storms is on its march to the sea, its progress may be recorded and warnings given. The progress is generally at about the rate of twenty miles an hour. The Bureau can tell you when it is at the line of the Missouri, and you will have twelve to fourteen hours to prepare for it in St. Louis. But this is not the only kind of storm which you may have, nor the most destructive. Tornadoes, water-spouts and hurricanes destroy life and property. They seem to come without premonition, and we may be powerless to protect ourselves, as a general rule. Yet if we could know with certainty when one is likely to occur, we should at least imagine ourselves better off than without this knowledge; and to be able to foretell not only the march of the general storm which spreads over hundreds of thousands of square miles, but also the probable occurrence of tornadoes and kindred disturbances of limited range, will be after a while the goal of ambition in the Storm Signal Bureau.

Will the Bureau ever succeed in this? I doubt it. Yet if the tornado may not be foretold, the observation and study given to such phenomena will go far toward introducing certainty in predicting the occurrence and course of the gale. The experiments of FRANKLIN, and even the lightning-rod, did not amount to a great deal; but there can, I think, be no doubt that they did much to hasten the advent of the telegraph. So the organization of storm signal observations by the civilized nations will probably lead to discoveries of vast consequence, particularly in regard to electrical conditions and influences. In this connection I would call your attention to two propositions:

First—Winds are not the cause, but the effect (at times) of storms.

Second—Electricity and magnetism are the agencies (if they are really two) which produce storms.

Referring to the first proposition, let us suppose the earth with its present atmosphere, its diurnal rotation, its annual motion, and its relation to the heavenly bodies—and without any disturbing cause within itself—ought not the winds to be regulated in their course, as influenced by the heat of the sun and the attractions of the spheres, changing with the seasons, but ever uniform? Would not the heated air take up the waters and the cooler condense them in one uniform round, giving to each locality always the same clear atmosphere, or mist, or rain, or snow at the same time each year, the recurring season having the wind from the same point and attended by the same conditions as in the year before?

But, referring to the second proposition, may we not have in what we call electricity and magnetism something that interferes with what would, but for their existence, be the normal condition of the atmosphere? Are they not the disturbing causes, probably influenced and acted on by the sun, perhaps by other bodies, pervading the solid globe with their currents, and passing to and from and through the atmosphere—attracting and heating, and repelling and cooling the particles of the atmosphere, and thus producing those disturbances which we call storms?

If the reply to these inquiries be affirmative, we must go beyond the study of air currents and winds before we shall have mastered the philosophy of the weather. We must study the manifestations of electricity in the earth and in the air, so that we may know or guess what it is doing or likely in any given time to do. How we are to get into this study, and how the investigations are to be conducted, is not for me to say; but if electricity be, as I am supposing, the mother of all meteorological disturbances, we must become familiar with her habits, and then we shall know when to expect her offspring and be able to paint their features in advance. If the Storm Signal Bureau be continued a few years, its inquiries will take this direction.

That this mysterious agency which now carries our messages will in time be understood, is possible, is it not? To say that by the study of electrical phenomena we shall in time be able to predict a hurricane or perhaps a local tornado, may seem extravagant; yet I can recollect when, if I had told you at your mill that in 1871 you would be able, from St. Louis, to ask your factor in Liverpool the price of flour, and get an answer within the hour, you would have been regarded insane if you had believed the assertion. Possibly the future has equal wonders in store. Truly yours, R. S. ELLIOTT, Industrial Agent Kansas Pacific Railway.

Staten Island Sunday Picnics.

Although the weather yesterday was not so excessively warm as to drive people from the City for fresh air, it was so peculiarly balmy and delightful that a trip to the country presented extraordinary attractions. Enormous crowds went to all the pleasure resorts down the Bay to spend the day in picnics, dancing parties, &c. Staten Island attracts a good part of these excursionists on Sunday, and thousands, yesterday, collected at the various parks and places of out-door amusement about the island. Silver Lake, the chief favorite among the resorts, is a pretty little sheet of water in the interior of the island, near Stapleton, with wooded banks and high hills near by, from which splendid views can be seen down the Bay and up the Hudson. The amusements here are a fair sample of the proceedings at all these places. In a thick wood on the north bank of the lake there is music and dancing, and a saloon stands near by from which beer and other refreshments are supplied *ad libitum* to all applicants. At out-door tables many couples are seated drinking the great German beverage, lager-beer, and eating Bologna sausages, or the crackling pretzel, and on the pond half a dozen boats are rowed, poled or sculled about by the unskillful hands of City clerks and their young ladies. The pleasures seem excessively monotonous to an outsider, but the people seem to enjoy themselves highly all day in one way and another. Thousands of people yesterday collected at Silver Lake and other less-known resorts, crowding all the evening boats to repletion. A dance on board to the music of an accordion, a general song or miscellaneous flirtation beguiled the way up the river as usual, to the apparent satisfaction of all on board.

PIGEON-SHOOTING.

A Trap Match Between the Forester Club, of Buffalo, and the Monroe County Sportsmen's Club.

From the Rochester Express, July 22.

The friendly match between fifteen of the Forester Club, of Buffalo, and the same number from the Monroe County Club, at pigeon-shooting, took place near Safford's Tavern, in Irondequoit, yesterday, and resulted in the decided defeat of the Buffalo Club. The terms of the match were, for fifteen men from each organization to shoot at twenty single birds each, from plunge traps, twenty-one yards rise and eighty yards boundary. The stake was simply the cost of the birds. A tent was pitched on the ground and every convenience was afforded the visitors. The shooting commenced at 10½ o'clock. Messrs. JOHN SIDWAY and E. G. BILLINGS were selected as umpires, and R. A. AUGUR as referee. Scorers—Buffalo, N. HOUCKER; Rochester, JAS. RATCLIFFE. The contestants were divided into parties of ten, five from each club, and the score below shows the result of the shooting:

MONROE COUNTY SPORTSMEN.

C. A. Kellogg	11101111111111111111	19
H. Walker	11101111111111111110	18
R. Hart	11111110010101011110	14
H. B. Hooker	11111111111111111111	20
Henry Knapp	11111111111111111111	20
I. Weighell	11110111111011111111	18
Seth Green	11111111111111111111	20
Jacob Sees	11111111110111101111	18
Chas. H. Hooker	11111111111111111101	19
J. Brown	10111111111111111111	19
J. K. Beckwith	10111011111111111111	18
George Crouch	11110111111111111111	19
W. F. Moore	11111111111111111111	20
C. D. Page	01101111111111111111	18
G. A. Gordon	11111111111111011111	19
Total		279

THE FORESTERS.

Robert Newell	11111111110111111111	19
E. B. Hambleton	11111111011111111111	19
C. E. Felton	01110111111111111101	17
W. A. Laverick	11100110100111111110	14
E. B. Fish	11111111111111111111	20
George J. Marsh	11111001111110011110	15
J. B. Sage	11111101111011111111	17
F. Sidway	11111111111101111111	19
S. W. Nash, Jr.	10111111111011111111	18
W. L. Fox	11111111011111011111	18
W. C. Jacus	10111101110111111111	17
George Smith	11111111111110011111	18
T. W. Gifford	10011101111111111101	16
J. Higham	11001111110111110110	15
B. M. Schultz	01111111111111101111	18
Total		260

This was capital marksmanship for amateur sportsmen, and the contest was so close that the fate of every bird was regarded with extreme interest by the spectators, who numbered several hundred. The birds were young, and generally flew with little vigor, rendering it comparatively easy to bring them down; still the shooting was considered extraordinarily good. When the first ten had finished an adjournment was had for dinner, which was served at a nice country tavern close by, kept by one SAFFORD, and a capital dinner it was for hungry men. After duly discussing its merits, the shot-gun brigade returned to the grounds, feeling on both sides, we imagine, that the battle hung in doubt. The second ten at once began slaughtering the pigeons, and the result of their conflict was to place Monroe County still further to the fore.

This left the Foresters nine birds behind on the grand total, and the match looked very dubious for them, but much faith was pinned on the skill of the quintette who were to contend in the third and last ten, and it was hoped that they might even be able to retrieve the failing fortunes of the day. The sequel proved such expectations fallacious. On the average, the Buffalo five did worse than either of their predecessors, while their opponents kept right up to the mark of the best shooting of the day, only missing six birds out of one hundred, and increasing the lead of Monroe County by ten birds.

On the grand total it will be seen that the Monroe County shots killed 279, and the Foresters 260 birds out of 300, the former winning by nineteen birds. The average of the victorious club was eighteen and three-fifths, and of the losers seventeen and one-third. Had one more bird been killed, the grand average for both clubs, thirty marksmen, would have been eighteen. We believe that, for so large a party, this shooting is unprecedented in the annals of the trap. The Buffalonians are inclined to feel well satisfied with the number of birds killed by them, although, of course, regretting that they did not drop twenty more, while the performance of the Monroe County Club, notwithstanding the sluggishness of the pigeons, was most remarkable. It will be noticed that with a single exception every one of their men killed as many as eighteen birds, while four of their number made clean scores, an honor obtained by only one of the Foresters. It is fair to say, however, that while all the Foresters are actual residents of this city, the Monroe County Club draws for members upon towns surrounding Rochester, and even upon some in other counties. Still, the contest was between the two Clubs, and the Foresters own up defeat with good grace. They do not intend though to give up finally without another trial of skill, if their opponents will come to Buffalo and have a day with the blue rocks.

A WOMAN IN THE PULPIT.

"The Ministry of Sin"—A Sermon by Mrs. Burleigh Yesterday.

Notice was recently made in the Press that Mrs. CELIA BURLEIGH, wife of the late WM. H. BURLEIGH, long known as a poet and journalist, would soon enter the field of the ministry. By invitation, she yesterday preached her inaugural sermon, on "The Ministry of Sin," at Unity Chapel, One-Hundred-and-twenty-eighth-street, Rev. W. T. CLARK, the pastor, assisting at the regular services. An excellent house of good listeners greeted her appearance. The new preacher is tall, and with a quiet dignity of demeanor, clear and even in her reading. No text was announced other than the following: "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve, said the prophet." The preacher knew of no admonition that had in it more of pith and vital significance. We were much given to serving masters not of our own choosing—masters imposed upon us before we were born, or blindly and unthinkingly followed since; and though our souls may revolt at the limitations of tradition and circumstance, and the tyranny of fashion, the subjugation to those we fear, or the more utter subjugation to those we love, it is for the most part an impotent revolt. To all spirits in prison or souls in bondage comes the divine admonition, "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve." Let the choice be yours, not another's; accept no man against thine own soul; give no fealty that is not from the heart; subscribe to no creed on account of its antiquity; espouse no cause for its respectability; accept no leader because he is popular. This right to choose is the supreme human attribute, inalienable, not to be exercised for us. Correct yesterday's mistake by today's larger experience. That we have been sinners need not prevent our becoming saints. On the contrary, the deeper the humiliation, the more degrading the bondage; the stronger the incentive to make our way, through whatever perils, to the promised land and a nobler life. The aspect of the subject having the deepest and most pathetic significance was "the bondage of sin," the wail of Esau for his bartered birthright; but though what might have been is no longer possible, something better may yet be. The soul that has faith shall yet remove mountains, and no compact with the devil shall hold when he who made it aspires to God. I enter my protest against the infidelity of the age, an age that to my thinking shows more infidels to Adam than, directly by profession, infidels to God. I call upon society to remove the ban from its erring men and women; to make reformation possible, and stay a waste of manhood and womanhood that it can ill afford. Sin is the sharp discipline of undeveloped souls. Nothing but a fall reveals to us the power of temptation and sows the seeds of charity in the heart. No sin has power to damn, unless the verdict of society is subscribed to by the individual sinner. Want of faith is the only sin that is unpardonable; faith that no abyss is too deep for God's love to fathom. As want, pain, and sorrow have their uses, so there is a beneficent ministry of sin. Sin means the transgression of any law supposed to be binding upon us. Sinners were the glaciers of the moral world. The sermon went to show their necessity as preparations for something better.

The Seventy-First Regiment Excursion To-day—The Line of March and Departure.

The long-talked-of excursion of the Seventy-first Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., (Col. ROCKAFELLER,) takes place today, the command taking their departure for Providence this afternoon. The command will assemble at the armory, at Broadway and Thirty-fifth-street, at 2 P. M. Line of march will be taken up at 2½ o'clock, from the armory, through Thirty-fourth-street, Fifth-avenue, Fourteenth-street, Broadway to Canal-street, from the foot of which they will embark. The regiment will parade in full dress uniform—dark trowsers, knapsacks, and blue blankets rolled.

They have chartered the steamer *City of Lawrence*, on which, at 4½ P. M., they will proceed from the foot of Canal-street to Newport. Here they will land and have a dress parade in Touro-square. At noon they will re-embark and proceed to Providence, where a committee, headed by Gov. BURNSIDE, will receive them on behalf of the city. The leading military companies of the city will parade. The Seventy-first will remain until Thursday, on which day they will return to this City, reaching here about 5½ P. M. The festivities at Providence promise very brilliantly. The reception will be noticeable in the fact that the leading officials and citizens of the City and State will honor the occasion with their presence.

Our Proofs of Fraud Against the City Government.

From Yesterday's Times.

We have brought very serious charges against Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY, and in reply to them the Mayor says that the City owes us a bill for advertising which we cannot get! This is the most remarkable defense ever recorded in judicial annals. The Mayor further says that the figures we are publishing were obtained from a "dishonest servant" of the City Government. In other words, the *Mayor admits the truth of our charges and the accuracy of our figures*, but says it is sufficient for him to discredit our motives. His defense is a clear admission of guilt. Let the public judge between us.

When people are accused of shameful dishonesty, is it enough for them to say, "I owe my accuser a bill which I will not pay, and that is why he accuses me"? In the face of such charges as we have made, it would be puerile to expose the absurdity of the Mayor's defense. *Are the figures we are publishing accurate or not?* If they are—and we offer to *prove* that they are—they show the City officials to be dishonest. Our *motives* for making these exposures have nothing to do with the subject. But we may say this—that we voluntarily gave up the Corporation advertising, and that the City authorities, through their agents, have repeatedly made all sorts of "liberal" proposals to us for the purpose of getting us to suspend our attacks upon them. Any man who is fool enough to suppose that if our attacks could have been stopped by the City people paying us $13,000 the money would not have been paid in five minutes—that man, we say, is welcome to his belief.

The Mayor says that we have obtained the accounts surreptitiously. We reply that these accounts are public property, and that no matter how they had come into our possession it was our duty to publish them. But as a matter of fact, they came to us in a proper manner, without any circumstance connected with our mode of obtaining them of which any body has reason to be ashamed. One word more on these irrelevant issues—with regard to what the Corporation papers may say of us just now we are perfectly indifferent. We have no time or inclination to follow them, and we do not intend to be drawn aside from our main attack. We build our case upon the UNANSWERABLE FIGURES which we are now publishing, and upon them we appeal to the impartial verdict of the public.

Now to the main point. We yesterday published the records of a series of warrants drawn in favor of different persons, but all indorsed by "INGERSOLL & CO."—otherwise J. H. INGERSOLL, a partner of TWEED's, and a well-known agent of the Ring. What did these accounts show?

That for repairs and furniture supplied to the armories alone, during 1869 and 1870, the sum of **$1,447,999 19** was paid under warrants signed by HALL and CONNOLLY. On a single day, June 30, 1870, the following sums were paid on this account:

$49,368 14
37,072 16
37,496 37
40,549 24
35,748 39
Total $200,004 70

Is it probable that this amount was ever actually paid for one day's work done to armories and drill-rooms?

But we have yet the accounts of other firms to publish, and then it will be seen that the checks indorsed to INGERSOLL & CO. by no means represent all the money supposed to have been spent on armories and drill-rooms.

For furniture supplied to the new Court-house, the total paid to one firm was **$1,476,980 24.**

For carpenter-work done in the new Court-house, the following sums were paid:

May 7, 1870	$42,128 47
May 13, 1870	38,902 29
May 21, 1870	34,980 06
June 20, 1870	40,965 41
Aug. 12, 1870	46,243 46
Total	$203,330 21

The amount of the checks indorsed by INGERSOLL & CO. in 1869 and 1870 for furniture, carpenter-work, "fittings up," &c., in connection with the *new Court-house alone*, was as follows:

Furniture, &c.	$1,476,980 24
Carpenter-work, &c.	203,330 21
Fittings up	44,474 30
Total	$1,724,784 75

Always let it be borne in mind that these sums only represent the checks indorsed by J. H. INGERSOLL. The total amount which we shall prove was got rid of in this way was **$9,789,-489 16.** If the Controller will give us access to the *City accounts*, we shall be able to show a still more lavish expenditure. If he will not give us access to them, we will get at them without his help.

Here is another *incidental* evidence of fraud. So careless were the officials with regard to dates that in no less than thirteen instances the days they fixed upon (apparently at hap-hazard) were Sundays. Here is the account of work done on days when the offices must have been closed:

WORK SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN DONE ON SUNDAYS.

1868.		
Jan.	26.—J. A. Smith, for Carpets	$32,617 13
March	8.—A. G. Miller, Repairs County Offices and Buildings	34,785 08
April	26.—Ingersoll & Co., Furniture County Court-rooms and Offices	54,248 87
June	7.—George S. Miller, Repairs and Alterations County Buildings	23,006 83
July	19.—Ingersoll & Co., Furniture in County Offices	53,206 75
Aug.	30.—Ingersoll & Co., Furniture in County Offices	60,384 71
Oct.	18.—Ingersoll & Co., Furniture in County Courts and Offices	10,494 61
1869.		
July	18.—C. D. Bollar & Co., Cabinet-work in County Court-house	60,279 60
Oct.	17.—Ingersoll & Co., Cabinet-work in County Court-house	64,984 86
1870.		
Jan.	9.—A. G. Miller, Cabinet-work in County Court-house	40,062 30
Feb.	6.—Ingersoll & Co., Cabinet-work and Furniture in Armories and Drill-rooms	54,053 33
March	13.—C. D. Bollar & Co., Fitting up Armories and Drill-rooms	37,072 16
April	17.—J. A. Smith, Carpets in County Court-house	72,810 81
Total Sunday work		$636,079 05

For carpets, shades, &c., the following was the account:

For County Court-house	$221,799 48
For armories, offices and buildings	525,821 30
Total	$747,620 78

Allowing the enormous sum of $200,000 for shades, "&c.," whatever the latter may mean, and supposing that carpets cost $5 a yard, the remainder, nearly $550,000, would suffice to cover 113,157 square yards. There are 8¼ acres in the City Hall Park, or about 40,000 square yards. Consequently, the City authorities have paid money enough for carpets in the new Court-house and other County buildings to have covered the whole City Park three times over.

Since the Ring papers object to the use of hard words, we will use none now, but invite them to explain our hard figures. We merely ask:

(1.) Is it probable that the amounts set down above were really paid for the work described?

(2.) If the amounts were so paid to G. S. MILLER and others, how comes it that all the checks are indorsed by INGERSOLL?

(3.) If these accounts are *bona fide*, why have they been kept secret from the public, and why are not *all* the Controller's books AT ONCE laid open for proper audit and inspection?

To-morrow morning we shall publish the accounts of another firm.

A New Canadian Steamship Line.

The Toronto *Leader* says that the Grand Trunk Railway Company, in connection with leading British capitalists, and with the approval and support of the Dominion Government, are about organizing an ocean line of steamers. The proposed steamers will increase the facilities of the Grand Trunk Railway as a means of direct communication with Europe. They will depart from Montreal in Summer and Portland in Winter, and must largely increase the volume of the Canadian import and export traffic, inclusive of that of Detroit also.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The City Frauds.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been greatly delighted for weeks past with your fearless, faithful and persevering exposures of the high-handed thieveries and swindling of the infamous Ring rascals, that for their own selfish and wicked purposes control the vast [illegible] interests of the City and County of New-York.

I have [illegible] confidence in the substantial [illegible] of all your allegations and imputations, [illegible] at last you have reached a climax that [illegible] the whole matter at rest beyond controversy. The transcript from Controller CONNOLLY's books, which you publish today, bears upon the face of it unmistakable evidence of its [illegible]. It will never be disproved or denied.

I understand the exceedingly valiant and sagacious "Ancillary O'Hall" says it was obtained from a clerk who was discharged for dishonesty. [illegible] so; I have no doubt of it. But I can [illegible] believe that his dishonesty consisted in his being too honest to be made a tool of to [illegible] conceal such gigantic knavery as was required of him by his employers. No man could be other than dishonest who would allow himself to remain in such employ at any price. The clerk evidently deserves great praise for his manly independence, his probity and self-sacrifice.

I have been for some time past intending to write to you, making a suggestion, when now at last you have broached the very point I was going to aim at.

My proposition is this: Let a paper be prepared for signature to be presented personally (at the outset) by men of the right stamp, who will pledge themselves for specific amounts, or, pro rata to the amount of their annual tax, to participate in defraying the expense of a suit to be brought against the Mayor and Controller and their confederates, upon the criminal charge of conspiracy to defraud.

The suit should be brought in the name of one, or several New-York tax-payers, who have (or can have) their residence in Connecticut or New-Jersey, thus taking it into the United States Court, whose Judges are not owned (nor likely to be) by the New-York Ring. When once started, let copies of this paper be left in suitable public places for unlimited signature.

It would be a sad day for New-York when it should be found that such a suit cannot be instituted and carried to a successful issue; and this, it seems to me, is the only way of meeting the subject, at all commensurate with the great magnitude of the interests involved.

A RETIRED DETECTIVE.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 22, 1871.

Carpenter-Work on the Court-House.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read your *exposé* of this day in relation to the swindles of the New-York Ring. I own property both in New-York and Brooklyn. I have no doubt similar swindles are carried on in the latter city, as in New-York. I desire to call your attention to the fact that the doors, casings, [illegible] other work usually of wood, and [illegible] carpenters, is, in the Court-house, done in [illegible] by blacksmiths. The only conceivable work done by carpenters may be erecting [illegible] and such like work. All the trimmings of windows and sashes are of iron. Cannot these men be indicted for fraud by the Grand Jury? I think your *exposé* should be placarded in large posters throughout both the cities named, for the reason that large bodies are misled by the purchased and venal editors of the City, who are selling their birthright for a few paltry dollars. Go on with your exposures; the blows you are giving these rascals must ultimately consign them to prison as public robbers. Truly yours,

JOHN DOUGLASS.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 22, 1871.

Who are Catholics?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read very attentively the communications in your paper on the late riot, and I find an evident tendency in them to confound Catholics with Irish Papists.

I do not consider the Irish Papists any better representatives of the Catholic religion than Mormonism is of the Protestant religion. They show all its faults, with but few of its virtues. They are a foreign party, now wielding the balance of power in the City, whose instincts and proclivities are hostile to American institutions.

Yours respectfully, A CATHOLIC.

SATURDAY, July 22, 1871.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

It is most amusing to watch the sparrows performing their ablutions of a morning in the basins of the fountains in the various parks. In no part of the City are these little birds so numerous as in Union-square. There a plank floats in the basin, and the water gently ripples over its surface. At times as many as twenty sparrows may be counted splashing in the water till they are thoroughly wet. As soon as this is accomplished, they fly off to the neighboring trees, where they sit and dry themselves. Sometimes they make two or three attempts before they can reach the boughs, in consequence of the weight of their dampened feathers.

The work of removing the *débris* from off Governor's Island Reef, which is the result of blasting operations under the supervision of Gen. NEWTON, attracts great attention. Numbers of people daily visit the scene in small boats, or pass over the river from Hamilton Ferry in order to see the dredging-machine, which is continually bringing up lumps of stone ranging in weight from one pound to a ton.

Bathing shoes are the latest novelties in the boot-stores. Some are made of coarse linen, others of plaited straw with wooden soles, some few of cocoa fibre neatly knitted, while the most expensive are made of cloth embroidery, with a figure of Neptune, the God of the Sea, or Oberon, the King of the Fairies, with neat leather soles punched with holes, in which have been inserted silver eyelets.

Various newspapers have stated that BENJAMIN WOOD is one of the principal owners of the Kentucky lotteries, recently broken up. That gentleman denies it. He says "that he has not for years had any connection with the Kentucky or any other lotteries, except to sue the men who controlled them for money they have swindled him out of."

Yesterday afternoon the Cosmopolitan Conference held a regular weekly meeting, at the corner of the Bowery and Bleecker-street. The hall was well filled by the usual audience of queer philosophers, with, seemingly, a large infusion of Spiritualists. Mr. BOUCHET read a paper entitled "Social Science; What It Is, and What It Is Not."

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning an affray occurred at the corner of Houston-street and the Bowery, during which JAMES CLUTE, of No. 41 Canal-street, fired two shots from a revolver at DAVID SAUER, No. 324 Bowery, neither of which took effect. CLUTE was arrested by the Seventeenth Precinct Police, who also arrested one JAMES KERRIGAN, who attempted to rescue the prisoner.

About 7 o'clock last evening a part of the tunnel in Fourth-avenue between Seventy-first and Seventieth streets caved in, and a portion of the debris fell upon MARY ANN CARSON, aged twelve years, of No. 694 Ninth-avenue, and PHILIP SCHREINER, aged ten years, whose residence is not given, both of whom were seriously injured. Both were taken home.

An unlicensed traffic in whisky was kept up all day yesterday at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Fifteenth-street, and many drunken men loitered in the neighborhood. At night, the locality was made hideous by the violent outbursts of juvenile loafers who outrage decency every Sabbath evening by their orgies. The Police Station is but a few feet away.

An affray occurred at an early hour yesterday morning, in Oliver-street, during which ELIZA RYAN, of No. 38 Oliver-street, was cut on the forehead by CATHARINE KANE, receiving a severe wound. The assailant was arrested, and, being arraigned, yesterday morning, before Justice SCOTT at the Tombs Police Court, was committed for trial.

The Brooklyn Bridge is beginning to make a great show, and is being pushed forward as fast as it is considered desirable. The tower is nearly forty feet high, and can be plainly seen from the New-York side of the river. About 250 laborers are constantly employed on the Brooklyn side, besides a number of bargemen and loaders of stone.

The Leseverein, of the Nineteenth Ward, a German literary association, which includes as members many of the leading German Americans of the up-town district, will give a juvenile festival at the Union Park at Sixty-third street, East River, today, and a Summer night's festival in the evening.

The Turnverein and Beethoven Maennerchor were yesterday jointly engaged in a steamboat excursion on the Hudson River, which was a most enjoyable affair. Besides the steamer, two barges were employed to accommodate the excursionists. The day was pleasantly passed at Dudley's Grove.

The body of an unknown man was found yesterday in the North River, at the foot of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, and was taken to the Morgue. It was dressed in gray military coat, with blue rosette on the breast, gray pantaloons with dark stripe on the side, white shirt and black gaiters.

A curious invention is exhibited in the window of a furniture-store up-town. It is a child's cot, to which is attached a most ingenious contrivance, by which the cot is kept in perpetual motion as soon as the child is laid in it, thus saving the trouble and time of an attendant to rock it off to sleep.

In the window of a drug-store in this City a dwarf pear-tree, a dwarf peach-tree and a dwarf apple-tree are exhibited, and attract great attention. The peach-tree has several peaches almost ripe hanging on its boughs, and the pear and apple trees have a good show of green fruit.

THOMAS CAREY, of No. 158 Elizabeth-street, yesterday, jumping off a train of the Hudson River Railroad, at Thirty-seventh-street and Eleventh-avenue, fell under the wheels, one of which passed over his right hand, crushing it. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

About 1,500 Turners, from different localities where Turner organizations are in existence, are expected to visit the Bundes Turnfest, at Williamsburg, which, as stated before, is to be inaugurated on the 6th of next month, and continued for five or six days.

JOHN HELM, twelve years of age, died yesterday at the residence of his parents, No. 206 Avenue B, from tetanus, resulting from an injury to one of his hands, received on the Fourth by the explosion of a small iron cannon he was firing in honor of the day.

A tea company in Vesey-street have a fine model of a Chinese mansion in their window. Another attraction in the same window is a machine which prints the company's own circulars and bill-forms, and also grinds coffee.

CHARLES SMITH, aged fourteen years, of No. 279 Avenue A, was stabbed, last evening, by a boy known as "Blouch," in the knee, and seriously wounded. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The assailant was not arrested.

HUGH WHITE, of No. 748 Third-avenue, when standing on the corner of Crosby and Houston streets, last evening, was assaulted by some unknown person, who struck him on the head, inflicting a severe scalp wound.

HENRY KNAPP, of No. 110 East Twenty-sixth-street, firing a pistol at cats yesterday morning, sent two bullets into a rear room of the residence of Dr. DERBY, No. 111 East Twenty-fifth-street, but without injuring any one.

JAMES CASEY, of No. 42 Market-street, was committed, yesterday, by Justice SCOTT, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of stealing a sail-boat worth $119, which he hired on the 17th inst., and has neglected to return.

On a green plot of grass in Ninth-avenue may be seen a large block of coal said to be the largest in the country. It is five feet high and about two and a half feet in width. It weighs one ton two hundred weight.

A slight fire occurred at No. 20 Greene-street at 10½ A. M. Saturday. The house is occupied by HENRY JULIAN, a hair-goods dealer, and the fire was caused by a gas-light on the second floor.

The last street cry which may be heard along the streets and avenues of a morning is "Fresh Spring Chicken," which seems rather inappropriate for the height of Summer.

A soda-water fountain in Broadway has on its side a fine carved group, representing FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE ministering to a sick soldier in one of the wards of Scutari Hospital.

While getting off a Belt line car yesterday, at South Ferry, PATRICK ROONEY fell under it, and the wheels passed over his foot, crushing it. He was taken to Park Hospital.

Senator CARPENTER, Hon. CHARLES A. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, and Pay-masters COCHRAN and BISSELL, of the United States Navy, are at the Hoffman House.

JACOB ESSER, aged thirteen years, was struck with an iron shutter that fell from the house No. 75 Robinson-street, and was seriously injured. He is now in the hospital.

The Arion Society gave on Saturday an entertainment at Terrace Garden, which, like all other fêtes of this Society, was largely attended, and was a delightful affair.

The journeymen bakers had a picnic and Summer night's festival at the Cremorne Garden, on Third-avenue, on Saturday, which was fully enjoyed by all participating in the affair.

The docks along the North River were lined with juvenile bathers yesterday. The Police tried to be active, but only captured several suits of clothes belonging to the boys.

Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON reports twenty-five fires for the week ending July 22, at noon. The estimated loss is $39,285. Amount of insurance, as far as ascertained, $241,100.

The report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics for the week ending Saturday is, in substance, as follows: Deaths, 650; births, 375; marriages, 138; still-births, 42.

The Eighteenth-street M. E. Church yesterday exhibited its new $3,700 organ, which is a neat affair of powerful tone. Miss CRAWFORD manipulated it.

The new theatre in Union-square is being constructed as fast as possible. Men are at work at it both night and day.

Senator KELLOGG, of New-Orleans; Judge MILLER, of Mississippi, and Hon. GEORGE B. GATES, of Buffalo, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Ex-Gov. W. B. LAURENCE, of Rhode Island, and MILTON S. LATHAM, Esq., of California, are at the Brevoort House.

The Harmonia, a popular German vocal organization, will give a Summer night's festival at Terrace Garden this evening.

The Schillerbund went on an excursion on the Hudson River yesterday, and passed the day at Excelsior Park.

Senator POLAND, of Vermont, and Hon. JOHN S. BANGS, of Washington, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Judge THOMAS K. SMITH, of Memphis, and Prof. NORTH, of Utica, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ice-cream has fallen considerably in price in the City. There is not the usual demand for it.

The Elevated Railway in Ninth-avenue is no longer in operation. Regular trips have been suspended.

The steam-ships *India* and *England* landed their passengers Saturday morning, at Castle Garden.

Ex-Postmaster-General A. W. RANDALL, of Elmira, is at the Astor House.

BROOKLYN.

The work on the big sewer in Knickerbocker-avenue, in Bowronville, is progressing very slowly on account of the insufficient number of laborers employed. Scarcely one-tenth of the number that commenced the work have been retained. The stone-masons are very busy, but a deficiency in the number of shovelers has induced a discharge of the former. A number of workmen are to be put on next week, according to report.

The clothing-store of SAMUEL COHEN, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton-street, was discovered to be on fire about 7 P. M. yesterday, and before the flames were extinguished damage to the amount of $2,000 was done to the stock and $3,000 to the building. The building is owned by Mrs. WM. D. JONES, and is insured in the Phenix Company. JOHN GILEEN and BRYAN MAGUIRE were detected in the act of stealing a quantity of clothing, and were arrested.

At an early hour yesterday morning, in the lager-beer saloon of BANK CELEN, No. 318 Atlantic-street, a desperate affray occurred among some sailors and 'longshoremen who had been indulging too freely. The proprietor of the saloon had his head broken with a bottle, and one of the sailors named WILLIAMS, was stabbed in the back. One of the party named OLSEN, was arrested.

THOMAS RICE, a watch-maker, left his home, No. 124 (old number) South Third-street, Williamsburg, for Far Rockaway, where employment was offered him, on the 11th inst., and he has not since been heard from. He had in his possession a small black valise, containing the implements of his trade. He leaves a wife and two children in destitute circumstances.

WILLIAM WALL'S SONS' bagging factory, Bushwick-avenue, Williamsburg, was damaged by fire yesterday morning, to the amount of $8,000 or $10,000. Among the machinery destroyed was a picker, recently imported, valued at $6,000. Partially insured in the Williamsburg City Company.

An old man named EDWARD BARSLEY, residing at No. 94 York-street, while passing along Jay-street, about 11 o'clock, on Saturday night, was prostrated by a paralytic attack, and had to be carried home, where he now lies at the point of death.

Shortly after three o'clock yesterday morning, the dwelling of ADAM MINK, at No. 119 Sumpter-street, was damaged by fire to the extent of $250. The flames originated among some rubbish under the cellar stairway. The loss is covered by insurance in the Phenix Company.

The lamps on the Bushwick boulevard, in Bowronville, are now placed in order as far as Magnolia-street, and present a fine appearance every evening.

LONG ISLAND.

Next week the two steam shovels at Rocky Hill, on the backbone of Long Island, will be at work, and four months at most will suffice to remove that formidable barrier on the direct route of the Central Railroad, from Flushing to Hempstead Plains. Already the cost of the machinery to be employed on the Rocky Hill section, and of its transportation thither, has exceeded the sum of $50,000, and the expense of furnishing the requisite amount of water alone will be $30 per day. One hundred men will be constantly at work, and locomotives with trains of cars running on each side of the summit.

The principles of hydraulics (with regard to beer) formed the principal study of the philosophers at Breslau yesterday. JUSTIN CONNOR threw a glass of beer in JAS. STARK's face, and STARK responded by striking his insulter on the nose with an empty glass, much to the detriment of his anatomy.

The South-side Railroad Company have arranged for a grand excursion to Rockaway Beach Monday evening, July 31, the train leaving Jamaica at 8 P. M. On arrival at the beach, music, dancing at the Pavilion and bathing in the surf will comprise the programme for the night.

Hempstead is all commotion over the reported fraud practiced by the fathers of the poor in that town. An investigation is to be entered into by the town auditors.

CROCHERON's annual Harvest Home Festival will be held at the Bayside House on Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 2 and 3.

The vote for incorporating the village of Hempstead is postponed.

The clammers of Huntington will hold their fête on Wednesday.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Staten Island Railroad Ferry Company's boats made extra trips, yesterday. Nearly 10,000 people crossed the ferry during the day. All the groves, parks, places near the landings and stations on the line of the road were well patronized. The railroad trains made hourly trips during the morning and evening, all being loaded with passengers. Many fishermen go down on Saturday nights to Prince's Bay and return on the evening Sunday trains, which are crowded to suffocation. The last boat up on Sunday evenings leaves at 8 o'clock.

The steam-boats *New-Champion, Big Van-winkle, Seth Low, William Fletcher* and *City of Norwalk* were at the Fishing Banks yesterday, all of them carrying about 1,500 people. When on the return home some New-York roughs had a desperate fight on board of the steamer *New-Champion*. Soon after the conflict was over a passenger fell overboard near Sandy Hook, and was rescued by the steamer *City of Norwalk*, which was following in the *Champion's* track. When off Fort Hamilton the Police-boat was signalized from the *Champion*, which came alongside and arrested the rioters.

A part of the congregation of the old Woodrow Methodist Church, near Rossville, which is the oldest Methodist congregation in Richmond County, have purchased a plot of ground at Pleasant Plains, and will build a chapel for the accommodation of those living in that village, which is nearly two miles from the old church.

All the Police Head-quarters in Richmond County are about to be connected by telegraph wires, and will have communication with each other by day and by night.

There are three steam-ships and twenty sailing vessels detained at anchor at the lower Quarantine grounds.

NEW-JERSEY.

ROBERT BARRY, a teamster, was crossing the New-Jersey Railroad track at Warren-street, Jersey City, at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when he was thrown from the track by the locomotive of a freight train. He was taken up by two policemen and was conveyed to the Charity Hospital. His injuries, which are internal, are likely to prove fatal.

By invitation of the Jersey City Division of the Brotherhood of Engineers, Dr. DOWLING, of the Kenney-street Baptist Church, Newark, yesterday delivered a sermon before the Brotherhood, commemorative of the death of GEO. H. HILL and FRANK KERMAN by the accident on the Newark and New-York Road.

The annual camp-meeting on the Denville Grounds, which occurs on the 16th of August, is being prepared for by the managers of the Association—a large force of men being employed in the erection of new cottages. Seventeen of these are now completed, and ten families are living on the grounds.

JOHN TOY, a pilot who had been employed on the Delaware River for forty years, fell from a schooner near Camden a few days ago and was drowned. The body being recovered, Coroner BENDER, on Saturday, held an inquest at which the jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.

The chapel of the First Baptist Church at the corner of Union-avenue and Prince-street, Elizabeth, was dedicated yesterday forenoon, Rev. Mr. GESSLER officiating. In the afternoon the Sunday-school hall was dedicated, Rev. Mr. TAYLOR delivering the dedicatory address.

WILLIAM ORAM, the son of a well-known mine-owner in Morris County, fell into a shaft near Dover a few weeks ago, receiving injuries from which he died last week.

The Jersey City Board of Public Works are having double sewers laid in Grand-street.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Hammonia	July 25	New-York	Hamburg.
Russia	July 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Idaho	July 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Ismailia	July 29	New-York	Glasgow.
Deutschland	July 29	New-York	Bremen.
St. Laurent	July 29	New-York	Havre.
City of Wash'n	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Calabria	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
England	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
India	July 29	New-York	Glasgow.
FOR HAVANA, &C.			
Merrimack	July 24	New-York	Rio.
Columbia	July 27	New-York	Havana.
City of Mexico	July 27	New-York	V. Cruz.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

MONDAY.

For Argentine Republic, St. Thomas and Brazil, by the *Merrimack*, at 5 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 23—*In steam-ship Calabria, from Liverpool.*—Hon. Edwin Hyde and lady, Gen. G. B. Sarjuet, Col. Rockfeller, Percival de Luce, A. Polach, N. T. den Tex, R. G. Grimsberg, Jas. Davison, William Andrews, Simon Marshall, James Campion, William M. Cartney, Miss S. Macanline, John Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Holland, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. L. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. James Beresford, John Service, Mr. and Mrs. Peach and infant, Michael Brogan, Henry A. Cargill, M. C. Fraser, Otto Jaffe, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Cumming, Wm. Watson, Jr., Capt. S. D. Chase.

In steam-ship Rapidan, from Savannah.—R. V. Hall, Mrs. Tagg, Miss L. Mason, J. O. Reilly, Miss Stockton, J. A. Banks, H. M. Davenport, Mr. Crosby and wife, J. H. Smack, W. C. Hart, R. C. Lowery, R. W. Bowntree, Mr. Landsbury, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Miss Fitzpatrick, W. D. Graves, G. W. Chase, H. E. Welch, Mrs. Whitside, J. Skinner, Rev. I. Prendergast, J. G. Guice, J. B. Ripley, Miss A. E. Hart, Miss M. Hart, Miss McIntire, F. E. Hale, R. S. Cox, H. Perry, Miss Ann Robinson, Miss Glenn.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:48 | Sun sets......7:23 | Moon sets..11:27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11:15 | Gov. Island..12:06 | Hell Gate...1:28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 23.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Wilmington, Cole, Galveston July 15, via Key West 18th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. 15th, Galveston Bar W. N. W. 5 miles, passed schr. Jamestown, for Pensacola; same date, Galveston Bar W. N. W. 10 miles, bark La Plata, (Br.,) and bark Jane Young, (Br.,) from Galveston, for Liverpool; 18th, lat. 23, lon. 84 23, spoke ship Missouri, (Br.,) from do., for do.; same time, passed ship Andrew Jackson, from do., for do.; 22d, lat. 38 41, lon. 74 37, spoke brig A. B. Patterson, for Turk's Island, from Laguayra, for Philadelphia.

Steam-ship Calabria, (Br.,) McMichan, Liverpool July 11, and Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and 437 passengers to Charles G. Francklyn. July 18, lat. 49 22, lon. 34 45, passed a brig-rigged steamer, bound W.; 17th, lat. 45 30, lon. 40 36, ship Success, from New-Orleans, for London; 22d, lat. 40 36, lon. 58 30, steam-ship Iowa, hence for Glasgow.

Steam-ship Deutschland, (N. G.,) Neynaber, Bremen, July 9, via Southampton, 11th, passed the Needles 6 P. M., with mdse. and 672 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced strong S. W. winds and rough sea the entire passage. July 22, lat. 40 47, lon. 67 47, saw steam-ship Denmark, hence for Bremen.

Steam-ship St. Olaf, (Norw., new, 2,500 tons,) Hille, Bergen July 7, with mdse. and 350 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Had strong westerly winds to the Banks; since, moderate weather, with fog; July 21, lat. 42 02, lon. 63 20, spoke bark Shamrock, from Hamburg, for New-York.

Steam-ship Rapidan, Whitehurst, Savannah July 20, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Experienced strong head winds the entire passage; July 21, lat. 34 02, lon. 77 08, exchanged signals with steam-ship South Carolina, hence for Charleston.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Howes, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Westphalia, (N. G.,) Schwensen, Hamburg July 12, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. to George B. Merrick.

U. S. store-ship Guard, Com. E. P. Lull, Aspinwall June 30. Had fine weather, with light winds, up to Hatteras; since stormy; will proceed to the Navy-yard, and go out of commission.

Brig Wiley Smith, (of Halifax,) Sutton, Port-au-Prince 11 ds., with logwood to E. Murray, Jr.—vessel to C. E. Staples & Co. Had fine weather; passed brig Scotland, bound in; brig Oliver, str. out 9th inst.

Brig Mary Stewart, Hodges, Fajardo, P. R., 10 ds., with molasses to Galway & Casado—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had fine weather up to Hatteras; has been 5 ds. N. of that point with strong variable winds.

Schr. Pilot's Bride, Brewster, Havana, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to S. W. Lewis & Co. Had fine weather up to Hatteras; since light, variable winds and squalls; left in port brig John Wesley, for New-York 3 ds., and Edith, for do.

Schr. Ben. Davis, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores and cotton to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Katie Ranger, Martin, Jacksonville 7 ds., with yellow pine to P. L. Nelson—vessel to master.

Schr. A. F. Kindberg, Thomas, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. Baltimore, Leeds, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Favorite, Dennis, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Evening Star, Somes, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. George Gilman, Gardner, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Charles Hawley, Bennett, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. Beulah E. Sharp, Baker, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Miller, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Rainbow, Willis, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. William Thomas, Reed, Rondout, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Tillie E., Brown, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Treasure, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Natt, Barber, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fashion, Young, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Promenader, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Crandall, Bertaux & Co.

Schr. Julia Newell, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Leonora, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Charger, White, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Silas Wright, Brown, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Charles A. Greiner, Harvey, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hydrangea, Pettis, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. C. A. Ward, Edward, Georgetown, D. C., for Bridgeport.

Schr. Leader, Holbrook, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Eleanor, Yale, Elizabethport, for Fair Haven.

Schr. Monmouth, Salter, Philadelphia, for Salem.

Schr. Stephen Davey, Morgany, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. General Grant, Murray, Rondout, for Lynn.

Schr. Emeline, Gamble, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. R. L. Cook, Young, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Louisa Frances, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Elizabeth M. Smith, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Angler, Harding, New-Bedford.

Schr. A. G. Lawson, Thompson, Pawtucket.

Schr. J. H. Borden, Hadwin, Fall River.

Schr. Minerva, Brighton, Fall River.

Schr. Emerald, Davis, Brookhaven.

Schr. A. Crandall, Rodgers, Millstone Point.

Schr. Memento, Mason, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. A. P. Cranmer, Cranmer, Alexandria.

Schr. A. M. Bailey, Thomas, Virginia.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Packer, New-London.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.

Schr. Ellen Barnes, Ferris, Bristol.

Schr. P. C. Shultis, Young, New-Haven.

Schr. Luna, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. E. Waterman, Terry, New-Haven.

Schr. Fly, Jones, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. J. J. Pharo, Soper, Baltimore.

Schr. J. J. Ward, Inman, Baltimore.

Schr. Bonita, Evans, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, S. E., clear.

Below.

Bark America, (N. G.,) Koper, from Bremen June 4, with mdse. and passengers to Unkart & Co. Was boarded July 21 off Nantucket by pilot-boat C. H. Marshall No. 2.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 23.—Arr. steam-ship Rattlesnake, from Philadelphia; brigs Anita, from Leghorn, and Somerset, from Antwerp.

CHARLESTON, July 23.—Arr. steamer Catharine Whiting, from Savannah.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 23.—Passed in for Baltimore, brigs D. C. Chapman, from Matanzas; Benjamin Carver, from Savannah; bark J. E. Hall, from Liverpool.

Arr. bark Northwood.

Passed out ship Mary Durkee, for Liverpool; barks Irma, Aspinwall; Augusta, Rotterdam; Laura, Bremen; Augustin, Wanters; brig Petrino; bark Caroline, West Indies; schr. Peggy, Fortress Roads.

SAVANNAH, July 23.—Arr. steam-ship Herman Livingston, from New-York; schrs. Bowdoin, from Richmond, Me.; Frank Walter, from Philadelphia; Enchantress, N. W. Smith, from Salem, Mass.; Frank and Emily; brigs Beland, from Pittstown, Me.; Protean, from Kennebec River; bark Almira Coomb, from Portland; schr. E. T. Knight, from Rock Island. Bark Architect, from this port for Charleston, put in the Tybee on account of head winds.

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